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P.D. Skaar's

Montana Bird Distribution

Sixth Edition

2003

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This edition of *P.D. Skaar's Montana Bird Distribution* presents the most current information available on the distribution of birds in Montana, representing tens of thousands of observations reported by hundreds of individuals across the state.

This edition:

- presents breeding and wintering maps for 409 bird species.
- introduces 17 new species maps.
- provides a state check-list of all species included in this edition in taxonomic order.
- displays current, previous edition, and historic information on each breeding season map.
- presents a list of rare birds for Montana (those species reported fewer than 20 times).
- includes a new section on bird record trends.
- describes 15 species of hypothetical occurrence.

To submit observations, investigate the records used to generate the maps in this book, and contribute to a better understanding of the birds of Montana, log online:
http://nhp.nris.state.mt.us/mbd

This book was produced by:
Montana Audubon
Montana Natural Heritage Program
Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks

P.D. Skaar's

Montana Bird Distribution

Sixth Edition

Updated
and
revised
by

Susan Lenard
John Carlson
Janet Ellis
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Table of Contents

Dedication iv
Foreword by Jeff Marks v
Acknowledgments vi

Introduction 1
A History of *P.D. Skaar's Montana Bird Distribution* 1
About the Montana Bird Distribution Database 2
Latilongs and Quarter-latilongs 2

What is New in this Edition 3
New Birds in this Edition 3
Taxonomic Changes and Subspecies 3
Maps Reflect Historic Information 3
Montana Bird Distribution on the Internet 4

Interpreting the Maps 4
Bird Status and Number of Reported Sightings 5
Status Symbols on Distribution Maps 5
Status Symbol Codes and Criteria 6

A Summary of Bird Record Information by Latilong 8

Bird Record Trends: What Can We Learn from Bird Distribution Information? 9

Submission of New Records 12
When, How, and Where to Submit Records 12
Information Required of All Sightings 13
Rare Birds 14
Sensitive Species and Subspecies 14

Legend 15

Bird Distribution Maps 17

Appendix A. Threatened, Endangered, and other Species of Concern (TES) and Species for which Supplemental Information (SI) is requested 127
Appendix B. Subspecies 129
Appendix C. Introduced Species 130
Appendix D. Hypothetical Records 130
Appendix E. Extinct Species 131
Appendix F. Rare Birds 132
Appendix G. Montana Rare Bird Report Form 133
Appendix H. Quarter-latilong Report Form 134
Appendix I. Checklist of Birds of Montana 135
Appendix J. Contributors to this Edition 138

References 139
Index 140
Notes 144

Dedication

We respectfully dedicate this publication to:

Dr. Philip L. Wright

Dr. Phil Wright (1914-1997), of Missoula, was a noted zoologist at the University of Montana. He earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees in zoology from the University of New Hampshire, and his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin. Fresh out of graduate school, Phil came to Missoula to teach at the University of Montana. During his 46-year tenure at the university he was a mentor to many students who attended his ornithology and mammalogy classes. Phil was instrumental in starting UM's zoological museum, which officially became the Philip L. Wright Zoological Museum in May 1997. Although mammalogy was Phil's primary research interest, he was a sub-regional editor for American Birds and National Audubon Society Field Notes for many years, and 14 of his 39 scientific publications concerned birds. Phil was very interested in the distribution of birds in Montana, dedicating much of his retirement to the study of our state's rare birds. He was also a founding member of the Montana Bird Records Committee which has contributed extensively to this publication since 1991. One of his final contributions was the publication "Status of Rare Birds in Montana, With Comments on Known Hybrids." The article, published in Northwestern Naturalist 77:57-85, provides detailed records for 113 bird species reported fewer than 20 times in the state. (Reprints are available through Montana Audubon). Phil's life was dedicated to his family and his profession. His enthusiasm for everything that interested him was infectious, and the influence of his contributions to Montana and our knowledge of the birds that live here will continue for a very long time.

Dr. Clifford V. Davis

Dr. Cliff Davis (1914-2002), of Bozeman, was a zoology professor at Montana State University. He earned his B.S. (1937) from Montana State University, his M.S. from the University of Michigan, and his Ph.D. from Oregon State University. For his Ph.D. dissertation, Cliff reviewed the status of the birds of Montana, citing some 487 references. He published these findings in 3 scientific papers to make the references more readily accessible to researchers and the general public. Originally from a ranch east of Judith Gap, Cliff returned to Montana after graduate school. He taught biology at Gallatin County High School for 8 years, and zoology at Montana State University for 30 years, until his retirement in 1974. In 1956, he received the MSU Distinguished Teacher Award. He was the author of numerous scientific articles, with his major interests in birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Cliff was well known for his study of birds in the Bozeman area and for his nature walks conducted for MSU students, Audubon, and other interested community groups and members. He loved to help young people if they showed even a glimmer of interest in nature. Cliff made an impression on untold numbers of individuals while he did what he loved best, watching for events such as the first Killdeer to arrive in the March twilight and sharing the experience, calling attention to what is truly important in life.

Beatrice "Bebe" FitzGerald

Bebe FitzGerald (1916-2000), of Billings, joined Yellowstone Valley Audubon Society in 1972 and immediately became an active member. For 28 years, Bebe served as either a member of the Board of Directors, Secretary, Membership Chair, Vice-president, or President. She co-taught bird identification classes for 24 years to the Billings community using the chapter's collection of bird slides, for which she was responsible. Bebe also presented programs about Montana's birds to area school children. She was instrumental in establishing Montana Audubon as a statewide organization, and served as one of its first presidents. Bebe was passionate about birds and bird watching. As a founding member of the Montana Bird Records Committee, Bebe's passion inspired others to keep careful records to help increase our knowledge of Montana's birds.

Foreword

In devising the latilong concept to depict bird distribution, Dave Skaar was a man of vision. Were he alive today, he would be pleased to see how *Montana Bird Distribution* has flourished since the second edition appeared in 1980, three years before his death, and he would be thrilled by the changes in the Montana bird scene during the last twenty years. The number of ornithologists and skilled amateurs in our state has grown tremendously, and with this increase has come a mind-boggling boom in the number of bird records to process. Indeed, some 39,000 new records were incorporated into this sixth edition, versus roughly 2,000 that Skaar received between his first and second editions. With so many new records, a task that was performed by Skaar alone now takes five authors and an eight-member records committee to accomplish. The benefit from this embarrassment of riches is that we have a much better picture of bird distribution than existed previously. For example, the official state list has grown by 30 species since 1980, and we now have well-documented breeding records for several species (Arctic Tern, Least Tern, Northern Hawk Owl, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Black-throated Gray Warbler) that did not even rate a "b" in Skaar's day.

Clearly, our knowledge of Montana birds has grown by leaps and bounds, and the appearance of the sixth edition is cause for celebration and for crediting the authors for a job well done. But the ultimate success of this work rests in the hands of those who contribute the data, and I suggest that our knowledge of bird distribution in the state can be even better than it is now. Without question, Montana has more expert birders afield than ever before, but many of us have dropped the ball when it comes to submitting data into the Montana Bird Distribution database. I draw this conclusion after examining the online records from the area with which I am most familiar: the latilongs that include the Missoula and Mission valleys. This region contains one of the highest concentrations of birders in the state. Yet, the records suggest (1) that only two Mew Gulls occurred in the Polson area between 1996 and 2002, (2) that Swainson's Hawks rarely breed in Missoula, (3) that cormorants no longer breed at Ninepipe NWR, and, most amazingly, (4) that Canada Geese and Mallards have not overwintered with certainty in the area in the last seven years! Any active birder in western Montana knows that none of these statements is true, and I strongly suspect that the same sorts of inaccuracies can be found throughout the state. The problem is that many of us submit few (or none) of our records, or else we focus on rare and unusual species. For *Montana Bird Distribution* to function at its best, however, it must represent as close to the truth as we know it for all species, not just for rarities.

I'm as much to blame as anyone for this problem, and the greatest lesson I've learned from reading the sixth edition is that we have to do a better job of submitting records. This statement is not a criticism of *Montana Bird Distribution*, for it remains the most valuable source of information about our state's birds. Rather, it is a plea to each of you to record as many sightings as possible when you are in the field, and then submit them to *Montana Bird Distribution* on a regular basis. When the seventh edition appears five years from now, let us hope that the number of contributors of 500 or more records will have grown to more than 100 people, and that you and I are among them.

Jeff Marks
Director of Bird Conservation
Montana Audubon

Acknowledgments

We offer profound thanks to the Montana Natural Heritage Program and the Natural Resource Information System staff for their time, technical support, sound advice, and good humor. In particular, we thank T.J. Abbenhaus and John Nehring for their assistance with the production of the maps in this book. Their efforts allowed this publication to come to fruition. We also thank Allan Cox for his support of this project.

The Montana Bird Records Committee reviewed rare bird sightings and provided advice and comment on a number of issues for this edition. The Records Committee is comprised of Chuck Carlson (Fort Peck), Dan Casey (Kalispell), Bob Eng (Bozeman), Harriet Marble (Chester), Jeff Marks (Missoula), Terry McEneaney (Gardiner), Fritz Prellwitz (Malta), and Dan Sullivan (Helena). Thanks to the committee for its continuing efforts and dedication to a better understanding of Montana birds.

We are grateful to the hundreds of contributors who submitted thousands of recent records to make this edition possible (see Appendix J). Dan Sullivan obtained and compiled the data from the USGS North American Breeding Bird Survey. Jock Young arranged for the contribution of data from the University of Montana Landbird Monitoring program. Beth Madden, Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge; Fritz Prellwitz, Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge; and Sharon Browder, Lee Metcalf National Wildlife Refuge, were kind enough to share data from their refuge records. Dan Casey arranged for the contribution of data from the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks, and Chris Yde assisted with obtaining data from the Department of Environmental Quality. Thanks, also, to Dave Lockman and Eric Atkinson.

Significant editorial advice was provided by Chuck Carlson, Martie Crone, George Holton, Dan Sullivan, and especially Jeff Marks. We also thank Martin Miller of the Montana Natural Heritage Program and Cora Helm of the Montana Department of Transportation for their work. Thanks to Brie Funston and Terri Thompson for spending many hours entering what seemed like mountains of data. We express additional gratitude to the many individuals who supported and contributed to this project in one manner or another, but are not specifically identified.

Without the financial support of the following individuals and organizations, this book would not have been possible. We extend our greatest thanks to: Bill Kitterman Audubon Endowment Fund (Dan Sullivan), Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (Heidi Youmans), Bureau of Land Management (Roxanne Falise), Bureau of Reclamation (Justin Kucera), U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (Stephanie Jones), URS/BRW Inc., and Montana Audubon. The Bill Kitterman Audubon Endowment Fund, located at the Montana Community Foundation, is a permanent endowment dedicated to supporting the Montana Bird Distribution project. For more information about making contributions to this fund, contact Montana Audubon, P.O. Box 595, Helena, MT 59624, (406) 443-3949; or the Montana Community Foundation, 101 N. Last Chance Gulch, Suite 211, Helena, MT 59601, (406) 443-8313.

The work of ten artists appears in this publication. We thank them for their generosity. Their talents have greatly improved the book's appearance. **Joyce Bergen**: Black-necked Stilt, cover; **Sharon Browder**: Hooded Merganser, p. 32; **John Carlson**: Common Loon, p. 16; Harlequin Duck, p. 30; American White Pelican, p. 143; **Kate Davis**: Great Blue Heron, p. 21; Steller's Jay, p. 82; Red-winged Blackbird, p. 119; **Sid Frissell**: Semipalmated Plover, p. 44; Lewis's Woodpecker, p. 128; **Ron Jenkins**: American Kestrel, p. 37; Prairie Falcon, p. 38; White-crowned Sparrow, p. 113; Lazuli Bunting, p. 117; **Phyllis Koeber**: Horned Grebe, p. 18; Dunlin, p. 51; Black Tern, p. 60; Wilson's Warbler, p. 105; Cassin's Finch, p. 123; Common Poorwill, p. 132; **Jerry Kustich**: Sora, p. 42; Northern Pygmy-Owl, p. 64; Clark's Nutcracker, p. 83; Rock Wren, p. 89; **Ted Nordhagen**: Western Tanager, p. 107; **James Utsler**: Red-tailed Hawk, page ii.

Introduction

This publication is a summary of observation records of birds in Montana. Every bird species recorded in the Montana Bird Distribution database is included, with maps indicating breeding and wintering distribution for each species. The species are listed in taxonomic order by common and scientific name. The maps portray the data contained in the database and do not presume to be a complete representation of the distribution of all species across the state. They provide a picture of where birds have been seen and reported. Two maps appear for each bird species, one representing observations recorded during the breeding season, the other representing observations recorded during the wintering season.

Four hundred nine species have been recorded in the state; 106 species are considered rare (fewer than 20 documented observations for the state), 259 species are known to breed in the state, and 163 species are known to overwinter. An additional 15 species are of hypothetical occurrence and may make their way into future editions of this book.

Montana's diverse geography, ecology, and climate all contribute to the great variety and abundance of birds across our state. The distribution and abundance of our state's avifauna, however, are profoundly influenced as our human population increases and development of our landscape accelerates. Some generalist species, those that tend to thrive in human-altered landscapes, are exhibiting population increases and associated range expansions. Specialized species, those that require specific habitat, such as Mountain Plover and Yellow-billed Cuckoo, are negatively affected by human development. Alteration of their natural habitat reduces the ability of these birds to survive and reproduce, ultimately making them increasingly rare. Gathering more complete information about the distribution of birds across our state can help us gain a better understanding of our influence on the landscape and can contribute to more successful conservation efforts.

A History of *P.D. Skaar's Montana Bird Distribution*

Dr. Palmer David Skaar (1923-1983) arrived in Montana in 1957 to join the faculty of Montana State College (now Montana State University). Although his professional field was microbial genetics, he did more than any other individual to further the study of Montana birds. His contagious enthusiasm and his involvement in the study of Montana bird distribution earned him great respect throughout the state.

Having pioneered the "latilong" concept in animal distribution studies, Dr. Skaar's definitive *Birds of the Bozeman Latilong*, published in 1969, was a model regional bird account. The influence of his first edition of *Montana Bird Distribution*, published in 1975, was tremendous. It motivated volunteers and professionals across the state, and resulted in careful ornithological scrutiny of vast areas of Montana that had never before been studied. Since the publication of the first edition of *Montana Bird Distribution*, several classes of animals in other states have been mapped using the latilong system. The annual Breeding Bird Surveys sponsored by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service also use this system.

Dr. Skaar published the second edition of *Montana Bird Distribution* in 1980. The third edition was published in 1985 by his son, Don Skaar, and by Dennis Flath and Larry Thompson (Skaar et al. 1985). The fourth edition of this publication appeared in March 1992 (Bergeron et al. 1992), with two innovations. First, it introduced quarter-latilongs to better define species distribution. Second, and more significantly, the maps in the fourth edition were generated from a computerized database of bird distribution records. The fifth edition, and now this sixth, also used this computerized database to generate the distribution maps (see the following section entitled *About the Montana Bird Distribution Database*).

P.D. Skaar's Montana Bird Distribution is revised and updated approximately every 5 years. Each update is cumulative, adding new bird records to those documented historically. This sixth edition of this publication is one of Dr. Skaar's ongoing legacies. Future editions will continue as a direct result of his inspirational and forward-thinking efforts.

About the Montana Bird Distribution Database

The Montana Bird Distribution database contains observation records for the birds of Montana submitted by volunteer contributors from across the state. Created in 1991 by entering information contained in the third edition of P.D. Skaar's *Montana Bird Distribution* (1985) into database format, the database contained approximately 88,000 records when the maps in this edition were generated on 1 January 2003. Of these, 13,000 represent latilong values from the third edition, 14,000 are records entered for the fourth edition (records received from 1985 through 1991), 22,000 are records for the fifth edition (records received from 1992 through 1995), and 39,000 are new records entered for this sixth edition (records received from 1 January 1996 through 31 December 2002).

Entries into the database from the third edition were entered directly from the publication, and not from specific observation reports. These records, therefore, do not include the source (observer) or date, and do not represent a known number of actual observations. In contrast, since 1991, all records added to the database include information on the observer, species, location, and date the observation was made. The database is housed at the Montana Natural Heritage Program in the Montana State Library in Helena and is maintained by Montana Audubon.

Latilongs and Quarter-latilongs

The maps in this book are shaped in the general outline of Montana, with a grid pattern overlaying the state in units called **latilongs** and **quarter-latilongs**. The back cover of this book illustrates this grid pattern and how the latilong system is positioned across the state. The word "latilong" is a combination of the words "latitude" and "longitude" and represents the areas formed by the intersection of these imaginary mapping lines, thereby delineating rectangular sections across the state. Latilong and quarter-latilong units work well in a large, sparsely populated state like Montana and allow for a consistent, systematic method of gathering and displaying distribution information about bird species. Forty-nine latilongs and 185 quarter-latilongs cover Montana.

More specifically, **Latilongs** (LL) are mapping units formed by successive lines of latitude and longitude, marked at one-degree intervals. These lines form a rectangular grid pattern across the state. Each latilong is assigned a number: 1 through 49, starting at the northwest corner of the state. The average dimension of each latilong is 47 miles (76 km) wide and 69 miles (111 km) long, representing an area of approximately 3,200 square miles (8,436 sq. km). Because of the earth's curvature, latilongs along the Canadian border are 5.4 percent smaller than those along the Wyoming border. Latilongs 48 and 49 cover only small portions of southwestern Montana.

Quarter-latilongs (QLL) are created by evenly dividing each latilong unit into four quarters. Each quarter-latilong is identified by its associated latilong number, with the addition of a letter (A, B, C, or D), ordered left to right (see *Figure 1*). Thus, latilong 19 is divided into 4 QLLs: 19A, 19B, 19C, and 19D.

Figure 1. Quarter-latilongs are created by dividing each latilong unit into four quarters.

What is New in This Edition

This edition of *Montana Bird Distribution* follows the same basic format as the fifth edition. However, a few changes have been made and are described below.

New Birds in this Edition

Seventeen bird species are new to the sixth edition of *Montana Bird Distribution*: Mississippi Kite, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Little Gull, Eurasian Collared-Dove, Costa's Hummingbird, Gray Flycatcher, Vermilion Flycatcher, White-eyed Vireo, Yellow-throated Vireo, Blue-headed Vireo, Western Scrub-Jay, Hooded Warbler, Pyrrhuloxia, Northern Cardinal, Great-tailed Grackle, Hooded Oriole, and Lesser Goldfinch. Records for these species were reviewed and accepted by the Montana Bird Records Committee.

First-time breeding records for two species appear in this book: Arctic Tern (QLL 9C) and Black-throated Gray Warbler (QLL 41C). Two new "winter" (w) records were also added: Le Conte's Sparrow (QLL 25B) and Vesper Sparrow (QLL 25D).

Taxonomic Changes and Subspecies

The following taxonomic changes appear in this edition. The common name of the Oldsquaw is now the Long-tailed Duck (Latin name of *Clangula hyemalis* remains the same); the Sage Grouse is now named Greater Sage-Grouse (Latin name of *Centrocercus urophasianus* remains the same); the common name for Common Snipe was changed to Wilson's Snipe, and its Latin name of *Gallinago gallinago* was changed to *Gallinago delicata*; Red Phalarope now has the scientific name of *Phalaropus fulicarius*; Solitary Vireo was split into three species: Plumbeous Vireo (*Vireo plumbeus*), Cassin's Vireo (*Vireo cassinii*), and Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*); the scientific name of Black-billed Magpie was changed from *Pica pica* to *Pica hudsonia* (with the species on the Eurasian continent retaining *Pica pica*); and the scientific name of Blue Grosbeak was changed from *Guiraca caerulea* to *Passerina caerulea*.

All species names and taxonomic revisions follow the American Ornithologists' Union's (AOU) *Check-list of North American Birds*, Seventh Edition (AOU 1998) and subsequent supplements (AOU 2000, 2002).

Because future taxonomic changes are inevitable, the Montana Bird Records Committee has identified five species where data collection for subspecies (or forms) distribution is requested. The five species and their twelve associated subspecies are identified in Appendix B.

Maps Reflect Historic Information

Breeding Season Maps

For the first time, the breeding season maps in this book represent; (1) new information, (2) previous edition information, and (3) historic information on one map. This was done so significant changes that have occurred in the distribution of species over the history of collecting bird records can be observed. The historic information (i.e., information prior to 1991) is represented in full latilong (LL) blocks, while the newer data is depicted in quarter latilong (QLL) blocks as follows:

b "New" observations (1996-2002) are represented on the maps by a symbol (B, b, t, W, and w) in the center of each QLL block. *

"Previous" QLL observations (1991-1995) are represented by the background color of the QLL block. *

"Historic" observations are represented by "hatch marks" in LL blocks where records exist for observations of that species prior to 1991, but have not been recorded since. The hatch marks do not distinguish between observations of direct, indirect, or no evidence of breeding (B, b, or t). They simply indicate a record of the species somewhere in that latilong prior to 1991, with no recent observations submitted. This information is provided to help understand where birds were seen historically, but have not been reported for the past twelve years.*

Wintering Season Maps

The wintering season maps are presented in latilong blocks only. The background color represents cumulative historic information, and the letter symbols represent information collected for the years 1996 through 2002. *

*For an explanation of latilong and quarter-latilong blocks, see page 2. For an explanation of map colors and symbols see pages 5-7.

Note: Readers with an interest in specific information on observations, new and historic, should visit the Montana Bird Distribution interactive website and investigate the database by performing their own customized searches (see below for more information about searches). For historic records, readers may also refer to previous editions of *Montana Bird Distribution*.

Montana Bird Distribution on the Internet

The Montana Bird Distribution database is now available as an interactive website. The site allows users to submit records electronically and to examine all records in the database. Housed at the Montana Natural Heritage Program, the database can be accessed by visiting:

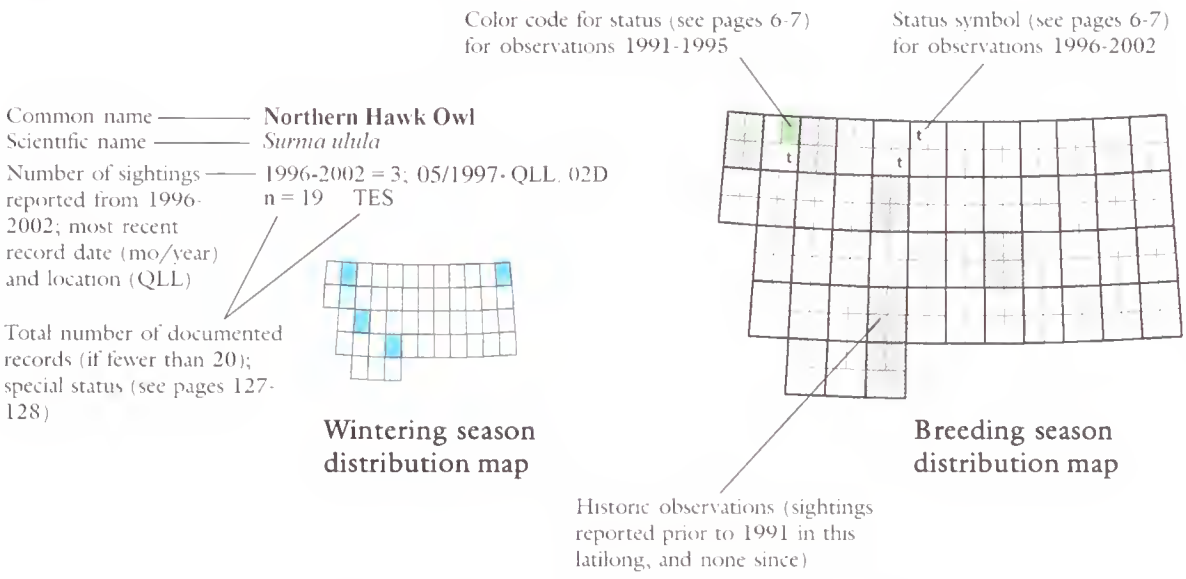
http://nhp.nris.state.mt.us/mbd/

In addition, access to the database allows users to perform individual tailored searches. These searches can, for example, answer such questions as: which species occur in the Ingomar area; what is the current distribution of the Lazuli Bunting; how many times, and where, has the American Bittern been reported since 1991; or, what species are reported as breeding during the month of July near Polebridge? Users may query the database by species, breeding or wintering status, location (QLL), month, and year.

Interpreting the Maps

The maps, and their associated colored blocks, lettered symbols, and hatch marks indicate the distribution of birds across the state. As explained above, historic information, displayed on the breeding maps, appears as hatch marks over the latilong in areas where birds were reported prior to 1991, and not since. Quarter latilong information from the fifth edition appears as a colored background, and new information (1996-2002) as lettered symbols over the background color in the quarter-latilong position of each map (see *Figure 2*).

Figure 2. Example of Distribution Maps


Color code for status (see pages 6-7) for observations 1991-1995
Status symbol (see pages 6-7) for observations 1996-2002
Common name — Northern Hawk Owl
Scientific name — Surnia ulula
Number of sightings reported from 1996-2002; most recent record date (mo/year) and location (QLL) — 1996-2002 = 3; 05/1997- QLL. 02D
n = 19 TES
Total number of documented records (if fewer than 20); special status (see pages 127-128)
Wintering season distribution map
Breeding season distribution map
Historic observations (sightings reported prior to 1991 in this latilong, and none since)

[This example shows a species that is both rare (fewer than 20 recorded observations in the state), and is a species of special status (threatened, endangered, or species of concern for some other reason)].

Bird Status and Number of Reported Sightings

The number of reported sightings and status of each species is provided on the lines beneath the species' name. Symbols and their definitions are explained below.

1996-2002 = The total number of bird sightings reported for this species in the last seven years, 1996-2002. If no observations were reported during this time period (1996-2002 = 0) the year and location (latilong or quarter-latilong) of the most recent reported observation are listed.

n = Rare birds (fewer than 20 verified sightings in the state) are identified by the letter "n" followed by the total number of reported sightings recorded for the state. The year and location (latilong or quarter-latilong) of the most recent reported observation are listed.

TES = Threatened, Endangered, and other Species of Concern (see Appendix A).

SI = Birds for which "Supplemental Information" is requested (see Appendix A).

Status Symbols on Distribution Maps

The maps on the following pages indicate the distribution of birds based upon observations made during two distinct seasons:

Breeding season (February 16 to December 14, which includes spring and fall migrations for many species), and
Wintering season (December 15 to February 15).

The breeding season maps are the large maps located to the right of the small wintering season

maps. The symbols (the letters displayed in the QLL blocks) describe the status of the bird species observed in that particular QLL reported for years 1996-2002. The status denotes whether the species recorded for that QLL exhibited behavior indicating "breeding," "indirect evidence of breeding," "no evidence of breeding (transient)," "wintering," or was "observed at least once during the wintering season." The status of bird observations is indicated by a lettered symbol:

B = direct evidence of breeding
b = indirect evidence of breeding
t = no evidence of breeding
W = overwintering
w = seen during winter, but not confirmed as overwintering

The symbol within each quarter-latilong rectangle displays the highest documented status for that species for that quarter-latilong ("B" higher than "b" higher than "t"). Because the wintering season maps are smaller, in order for them to be readable, the data are presented in latilong blocks (where "W" is higher than "w") rather than quarter-latilongs.

The lettered symbols and colored blocks are defined as follows:

Status Symbol Codes and Criteria

BREEDING SEASON (February 16 to December 14)
For observations of birds during the breeding season, the letters "B," "b," or "t" are used to indicate the birds' breeding status.

B Direct evidence of breeding or "evidence of young."
"B" is used to designate direct evidence of breeding. This status requires evidence that young (or eggs) have been produced.

Breeding is not assumed simply by the presence of adults or behavior. "B" is used only if one or more of the following criteria are met:

1. Occupied nest - adults entering or leaving nest site in circumstances indicating an occupied nest (includes high nests or nest-holes, the contents of which cannot be seen) or adult incubating or brooding.
2. Recently fledged young (of altricial species) incapable of sustained flight, or downy young (of precocial species) restricted to the area by dependence on adults or limited mobility.
3. Adults attending young - adult carrying food or fecal sac for young, or feeding recently fledged young.
4. Used nest or eggshell found (identification must be convincing for such records to be accepted).
5. Nest with egg(s) that can be clearly identified. *The presence of cowbird eggs or young is confirmation of breeding for both cowbird and host species.*

Historic quarter-latilong information for "B" (records for sightings prior to 1996) is represented by the dark green background in each QLL block. This represents the highest status reported for this species in this particular QLL.

NOTE: Records of direct evidence ("B") of breeding are *only* accepted when at least one of the five criteria listed above is observed and information to justify a "B" designation is included in the Comments section. If no supporting information is given, the record will be recorded as a "b," (see following).

b **Indirect, or circumstantial, evidence of breeding**

"b" is used to indicate indirect evidence of breeding. This status applies if one or more of the following criteria are met:

1. Singing males or territorial birds observed in suitable nesting habitat during the breeding season.
2. Courtship behavior or copulation.
3. Adults visiting a probable nest site.
4. Agitation behavior, distraction display, feigning injury, or anxiety call from an adult.
5. Nest building.
6. Physiological evidence of breeding (brood patch or eggs in oviduct) based on bird in hand.

Historic quarter-latilong information for "b" (records for sightings prior to 1996) is represented by the light green background in each QLL block. This represents the highest status reported for this species in this particular QLL.

t **No evidence of breeding**

"t" represents transients, migrants, or wide-ranging species that exhibit no breeding behavior at the time observed.

Historic quarter-latilong information for "t" (records for sightings prior to 1996) is represented by the gray background in each QLL block. This represents the highest status reported for this species in this particular QLL.

WINTERING SEASON *(December 15 to February 15)*

For observations of birds during the wintering season, "W" or "w" are used to indicate that species' winter status.

W **Overwintering**

"W" is used to indicate regular sightings of the species during the winter period. (When submitting observations for "W", the dates for which the bird was seen throughout the winter months December 15 to February 15 must be included in the Comments section).

Historic latilong information for "W" (records for sightings prior to 1996) is represented by the dark blue background in each latilong (LL) block. This represents the highest status reported for this species in this particular LL.

w **Observed during the wintering season, but not confirmed as overwintering**

"w" indicates that the species is observed at least once between December 15 and February 15, but not regularly during the wintering season.

Historic latilong information for "w" (records for sightings prior to 1996) is represented by the light blue background in each LL block. This represents the highest status reported for this species in this particular LL.

A Summary of Bird Record Information by Latilong

The following maps use the latilong system to summarize the information stored in the database in two different ways:

Figure 3 shows the *total number of records* of all species entered for each quarter-latilong (QLL) for the period 1996 through 2002.

Figure 4 shows the relative diversity of bird species with two different numbers:

(1) the center number indicates the *total number of species* recorded for that latilong for all years; and

(2) the corner numbers show the total *number of species* recorded in each QLL, associated with that corner position, for the period 1996 - 2002.

Both maps generally reflect where contributors to the database are reporting bird observations.

Figure 3. Total Records of all Species for Each Quarter-latilong, 1996-2002.

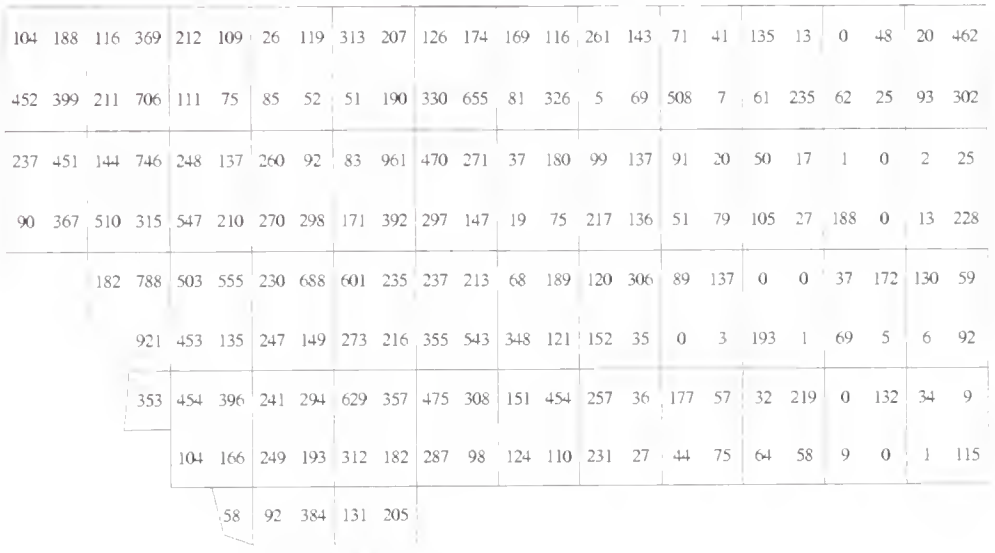
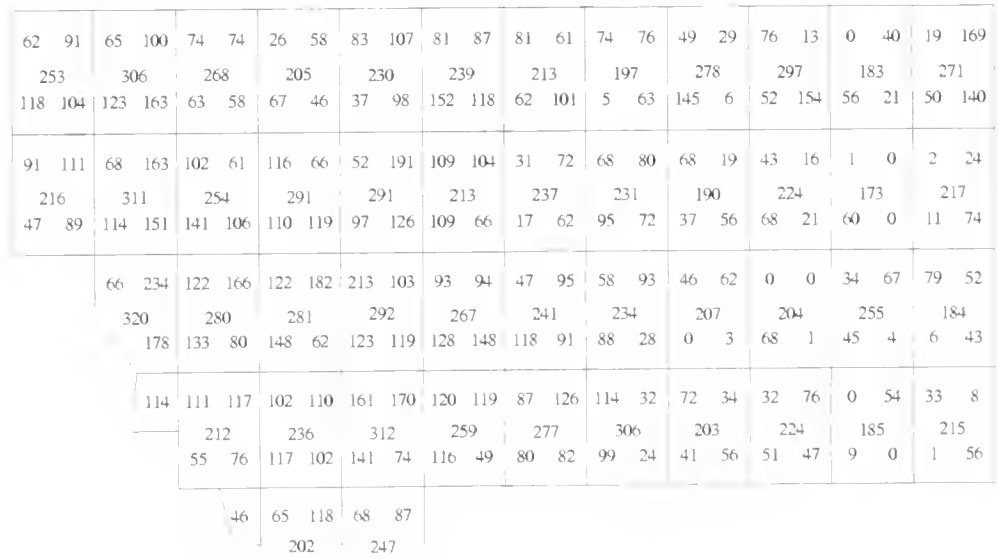


Figure 4. Total Number of Species Ever Recorded in Each Latilong (center number) and the Number of Species Recorded in Each Quarter-latilong since January 1996.



Bird Record Trends: What Can We Learn From Bird Distribution Information?

This edition is a 'snapshot' of the Montana Bird Distribution database at a single point in time (1 January 2003). It is useful in several ways because it:

- Displays the range and status of each species in Montana;
- Can help with bird identification;
- Can alert birders to areas of the state that are poorly covered or to species that are insufficiently reported.

The database is potentially much more useful, however, because it can provide information important to the conservation of Montana's avifauna. The simplest and most important examples of this are queries of the database designed to answer questions about "trends": which species appear to be increasing in numbers or range or both, and which appear to be decreasing, and where the changes are occurring.

However, the usefulness of such queries is compromised because the database does not represent where birds actually are, but rather where birds have been observed and reported. Nevertheless, it is useful to query for trend information and to publish those results, since the information can suggest species or areas of the state that need more attention and might motivate birders to report more observations of those species and in those areas.

We present some examples of trend information based on queries of the Montana Bird Distribution database. Two kinds of queries were run:

(1) queries to discern trends for species are reported as lists of "increasers" and "decreasers";
(2) queries for QLL richness trends are reported using maps.

Both kinds of queries are based on the following protocol:

- Only QLL records are used (73,054 records)
- Records are broken into 3 time periods
  - P1 = pre 1994 (23,566)
  - P2 = 1994 through 1997 (27,293)
  - P3 = 1998 through 2002 (22,195)

(NOTE: these dates were selected because the number of records for each of these periods is similar. No corrections were made for actual difference in numbers of observations among the periods.)

Species Trends

For species trends, we first calculate how many QLLs each species has been reported in during each time period. We then define "increasers" as those species for which P1-QLLs < P2-QLLs < P3-QLLs (where "P1-QLLs" is the number of QLLs where that species was reported before 1994, etc.) Similarly, "decreasers" have P1-QLLs > P2-QLLs > P3-QLLs.

Species Richness and Trends by QLL

For QLL/species richness trends, we first calculate how many species have been reported in each QLL during each period. Then "increasers" are those QLLs for which P1-species < P2-species < P3-species (where "P1-species" is the number of species reported in that QLL before 1994, etc.)

Reported Observations and Trends by QLL

Finally, we present a QLL map that summarizes the total number of reported observations, and the trends across the 3 periods, for each QLL. Comparing this map with the "species richness" map suggests that many, but not all, of the trends seen in species richness may simply reflect trends in the number of reported observations.

Species Trends

The lists below indicate those species exhibiting trends in the number of QLLs in which they were reported. Those species reported in increasing numbers of QLLs are identified as "increasers" while those reported in progressively fewer QLLs are "decreasers."

INCREASERS
(numbers of QLLs reported per period)

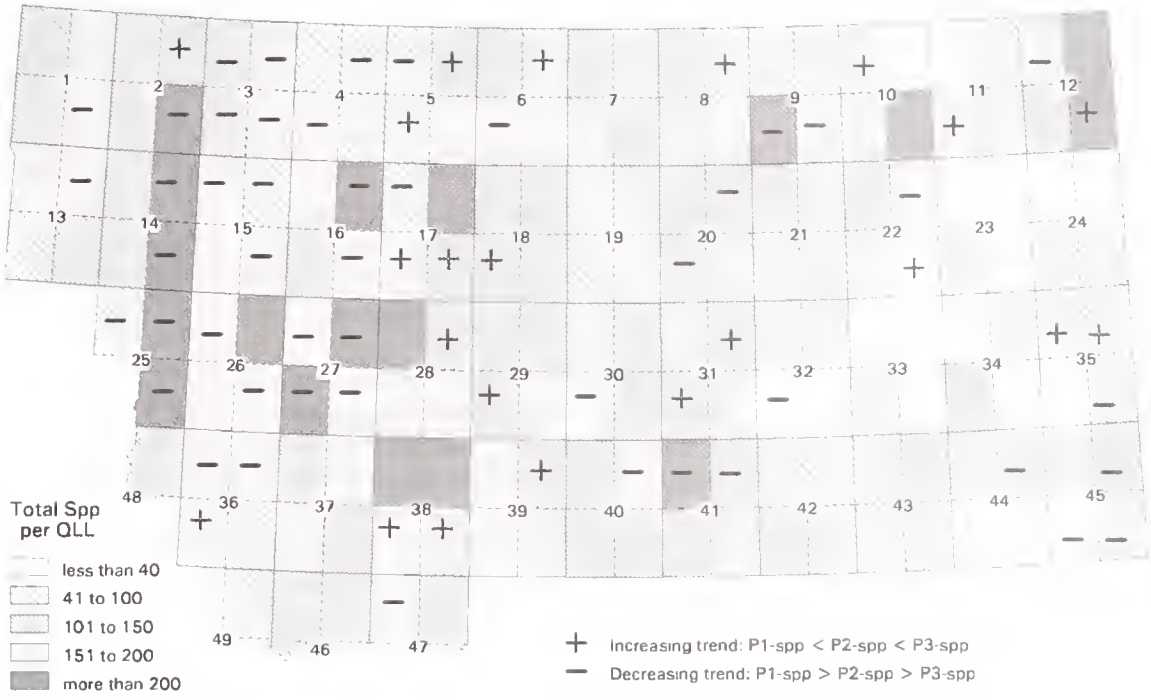
SPECIES	P1	P2	P3
Tundra Swan	18	25	26
Wood Duck	31	35	42
Osprey	47	52	55
Red-tailed Hawk	105	116	132
Marbled Godwit	28	42	45
Herring Gull	6	9	10
Calliope Hummingbird	25	29	35
Northern Flicker	78	96	97
Pileated Woodpecker	27	36	38
Western Wood-Pewee	72	92	94
Willow Flycatcher	40	60	64
Hammond's Flycatcher	30	56	58
Dusky Flycatcher	33	78	85
Cordilleran Flycatcher	26	28	36
Common Raven	63	84	86
Brown Creeper	20	40	59
Winter Wren	23	36	37
American Robin	109	142	149
Northern Mockingbird	4	5	6
Sprague's Pipit	20	29	30
Cedar Waxwing	54	81	82
Tennessee Warbler	6	10	12
Yellow-rumped Warbler	61	88	94
Townsend's Warbler	30	46	48
Field Sparrow	8	18	21
McCown's Longspur	22	26	27
Western Meadowlark	91	130	132
Brown-headed Cowbird	93	125	128
Bullock's Oriole	28	50	61

DECREASERS
(numbers of QLLs reported per period)

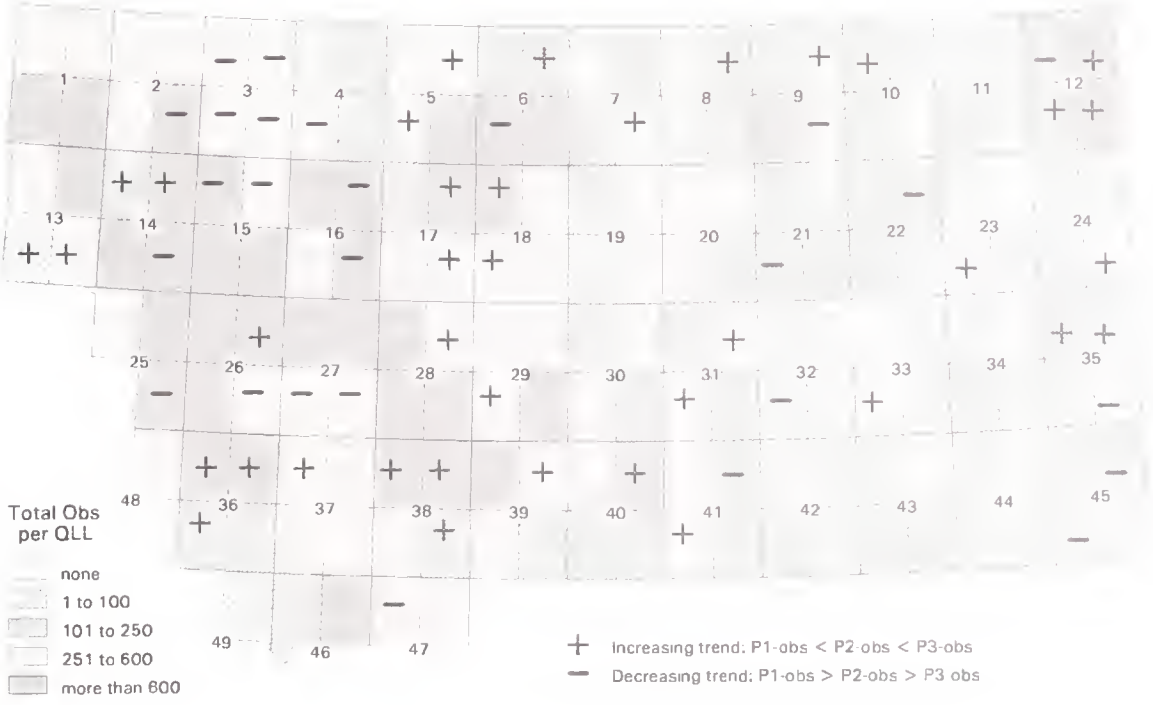
SPECIES	P1	P2	P3
Red-necked Grebe	35	29	21
Ross's Goose	11	7	6
Trumpeter Swan	20	16	11
White-winged Scoter	8	7	5
Northern Goshawk	46	38	29
Gray Partridge	59	42	39
Greater Sage-Grouse	23	19	17
American Coot	77	71	65
Black-bellied Plover	12	11	10
Western Sandpiper	13	9	7
Stilt Sandpiper	15	9	3
Bonaparte's Gull	17	13	9
California Gull	56	55	48
Black Tern	27	26	21
Great Horned Owl	67	63	54
Burrowing Owl	33	28	21
Long-eared Owl	18	13	10
Black-chinned Hummingbird	10	9	7
Red-headed Woodpecker	19	14	10
Say's Phoebe	56	54	53
Bohemian Waxwing	35	33	15
Harris's Sparrow	20	17	12
Lapland Longspur	13	8	6
Rusty Blackbird	7	5	3
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	17	12	9
Black Rosy-Finch	17	5	2
Hoary Redpoll	6	3	1

P1 = records for observations prior to 1994
P2 = records for observations between 1994-1997
P3 = records for observations 1998 - 2002

Species Richness and Trends by QLL



Reported Observations and Trends by QLL



Submission of New Records

This section explains how to submit records to the database, the information required for all observations, and an explanation of the extra information needed for **Rare Birds** or species for which more information is needed (**TES** and **SI**, and subspecies of interest).

When, How, and Where to Submit Records

The recording of bird sightings in Montana is an ongoing process. For this effort to succeed, all species, both common and rare, must be recorded for each quarter-latilong during each revision period. See below for submitting observations of rare species.

If several birding trips are made within a single QLL, observations from each trip should be summarized into a single master species list for that QLL and submitted once per year. For each species recorded, please submit the highest status observed ("B" higher than "b" higher than "t" and "W" higher than "w") and the date associated with the observation.

There are two ways to submit records:

Online:

The preferred way for records to be submitted is through the Montana Bird Distribution website. Observers may log onto the website <http://nhp.nris.state.mt.us/mbd/> and submit bird observations at any time. The information requested for sightings entered on the internet is similar to that found on the QLL Report Form found in Appendix H.

By mail:

For those observers without access to the internet, or for those who would rather submit records by mail, the QLL Report Form found in Appendix H, or a similar format, may be copied, filled in, and mailed to:

Montana Bird Distribution
Montana Audubon
P.O. Box 595
Helena, Montana 59624

This book summarizes the tens of thousands of individual bird-observation records contained in the database. Verifying the quality of records, whether collected by professionals or volunteers, is an important step taken to ensure that only the highest quality information is accepted. Therefore, rare bird records are screened by the Montana Bird Records Committee; all other distribution records are reviewed by Montana Audubon and Montana Natural Heritage Program staff.

Information Required of All Sightings

The bird distribution database includes only those records that are accurate and complete. In order to be included in the database, *every* record that is submitted into the Montana Bird Distribution database *must* have the following information:

- **NAME** of the bird species (either common or scientific).

- **DATE** of the sighting. Dates are critical for knowing when birds are arriving, breeding, or migrating through Montana. The date also gives database managers a tool for verifying records. For example, a breeding record for a warbler in March would not be accepted without substantial documentation. Consequently, records without dates are not accepted.

- **LOCATION** of the observation. In addition to quarter-latilong information, a short description of the location of all records is requested (i.e., Wild Horse Lake; west side of Ear Mountain; along Pumpkin Creek in Volborg; etc.), as well as a legal description (Township, Range, Section), if possible. For finer resolution in determining locations and quarter-latilongs, please refer to U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), or U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps; or the *Montana Atlas and Gazetteer* (DeLorme 2001). Exact locations (latitude and longitude) are also valuable if recorded.

- **STATUS**: Observations submitted with a "**B**" or "**W**" *must* be accompanied by information documenting why the designation was used. Specific details about nest location (tree, cliff, island, e.g.) are also extremely helpful.

  A detailed description of "**B**" appears under *Status Symbol Codes and Criteria* on page 6. At least one of the five specific criteria *must* be met to qualify a sighting for this category (i.e., occupied nest, dependent young, etc.). If no information is included in the Comments section to justify a "B" designation, the record will be recorded as a "b."

  Similarly, "**W**" has a specific definition that needs to be documented: "*regular* sightings during the winter period." Without documentation, a (upper case) "W" will be recorded in the database as a (lower case) "w."

- **NAME** and **TELEPHONE NUMBER** of the observer. This information allows the observer to be contacted if questions about a submitted record should arise.

Because of the volume of data being managed and the limited time available for scrutiny of individual bird sighting records submitted, the effort made to provide complete and accurate information is greatly appreciated.

Rare Birds

Submissions of sightings of rare species should be made immediately, while details of the observations are fresh. Submissions for these species require a Rare Bird Report Form. This form, found in Appendix G, also appears on the Montana Natural Heritage website at [illegible] and may be submitted electronically, or printed and mailed to: Montana Bird Distribution, Montana Audubon, P.O. Box 595, Helena, Montana 59624.

The Rare Bird Report Form must be submitted for the following observations:

- Rare birds (species with fewer than 20 observation records for the state);
- Out-of-range species;
- The first state breeding record for a species; and
- The first overwintering record for a species.

The Montana Bird Records Committee was established in 1991 to review rare and unusual sightings. Only rare bird records accepted by the Montana Bird Records Committee are included in the database and are presented in this publication.

For individuals submitting a rare bird sighting, the observer should describe only what was *actually* witnessed. Seldom is it possible to observe all details of a bird's anatomy or behavior. The report should be completed as soon as possible following the observation, while details are fresh. Although the main emphasis should focus on describing the species under consideration, it is also helpful to note how similar species were eliminated. Drawings or photographs assist greatly in determining species identification and should be included with the report. All rare bird records are archived at the Montana Audubon office, including confirmation drawings and photographs.

Sensitive Species and Subspecies

Specific details are requested for all sightings of **threatened, endangered,** and other **species of concern (TES)**, as well as species where **supplemental information** is being collected **(SI)** (see Appendix A). Details requested include information on location, habitat, number of individuals, behavior at time of observation, etc., especially observations indicating evidence of breeding

For all TES, SI, and subspecies observations, the precise location of a record is particularly important. Therefore, a description of the location of all records is requested (i.e., Sixteenmile Creek west of Ringling, Buffalo Lake; east side of Douglas Mtn in the Beartooth Range; Hwy 191, 7 miles east of Hilger; etc.). Nesting information on these species is also critical. Nesting records should include the specific location of the nest(s), number of individuals observed, and a general habitat description.

Maps for **subspecies** of three species appear directly after each of the three species' maps. For example, following the Northern Flicker map, maps for both the Red-shafted and the Yellow-shafted flicker subspecies are presented. In order to increase our understanding of how these subspecies are distributed in the state, records need to be collected for observations of these and other subspecies. In addition to the three species with accompanying subspecies maps, two other species and their associated subspecies of interest are listed in Appendix B.

Observations of these species can be entered online or can be reported on the quarter-latilong report form found in Appendix H and submitted by mail. Multiple lines may be used for descriptions of the requested information, if necessary.

Legend

For detailed descriptions of each legend item, see pages 4-7.

B Direct evidence of breeding or evidence of young.

Observation records submitted between 1991-1995 for **B** is represented as the dark green background in each QLL block.

b Indirect or circumstantial evidence of breeding.

Observation records submitted between 1991-1995 for **b** is represented as the light green background in each QLL block.

t No evidence of breeding, but observed between February 16 and December 14.

Observation records submitted between 1991-1995 for **t** is represented as a gray background in each QLL block.

Hatch marks on the maps define areas where the species was reported prior to 1991 and not since. The hatch marks indicate an observation of the species in that LL block, and may represent any one of the three possible status categories for the breeding season; B, b, or t.

W Overwintering; regular sightings between December 15 and February 15.

Cumulative historic information for **W** is represented as dark blue in each LL block.

w Observed during the wintering season (December 15 to February 15), but not confirmed as overwintering.

Cumulative historic information for **w** is represented as light blue in each LL block.

(blank space) no record

1996-2002 = total number of sightings submitted for new information presented in this edition

mo/year - QLL: = month / year and QLL of most recent observation

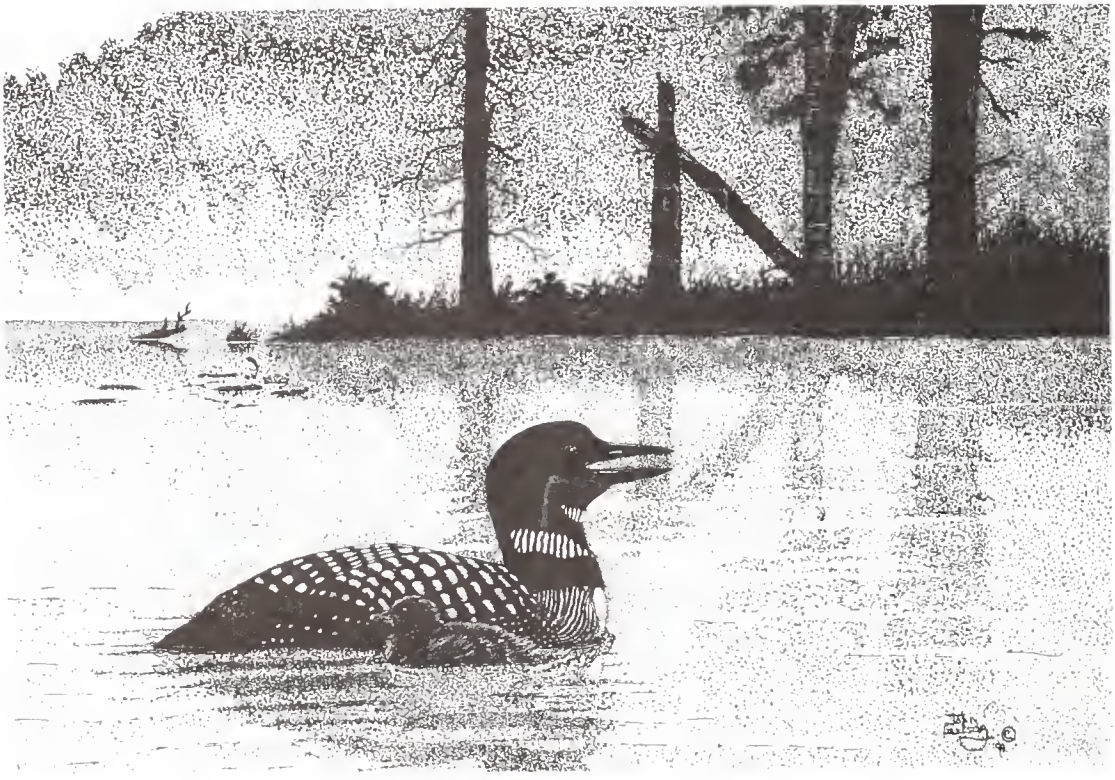
n = total number of documented records for rare birds (fewer than 20 reports for the state)

TES threatened, endangered, or sensitive species

SI supplemental information requested for this species

LL Latilong

QLL Quarter-latilong

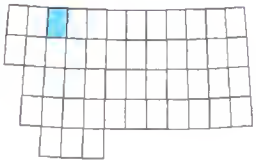


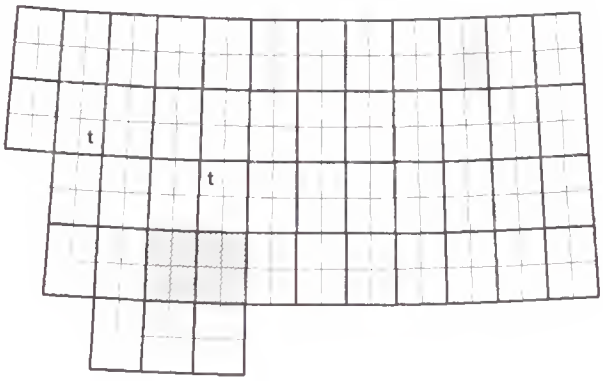
Bird Distribution Maps

GAVIIFORMES Gaviidae

Red-throated Loon
Gavia stellata

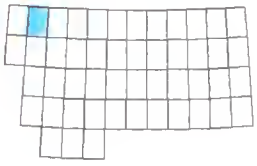
1996-2002 = 2; 10/2002 - QLL: 28A
n = 11

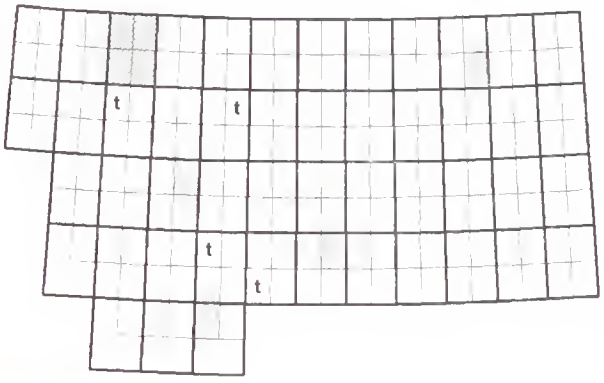




Pacific Loon
Gavia pacifica

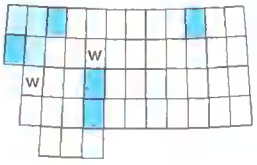
1996-2002 = 5; 11/2001 - QLL: 38A
n = 14

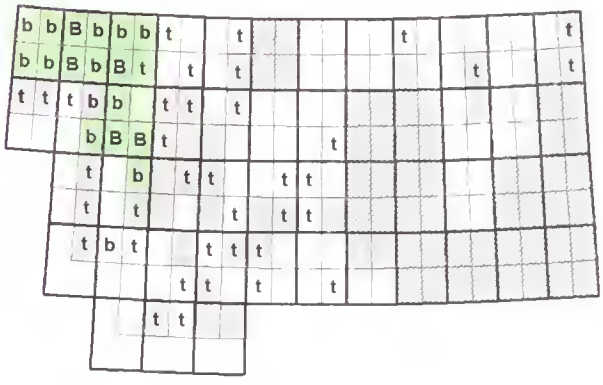




Common Loon
Gavia immer

1996-2002 = 101
TES




b b B b b b t
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b B B t
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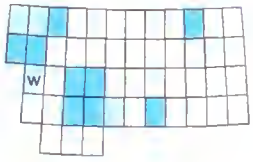
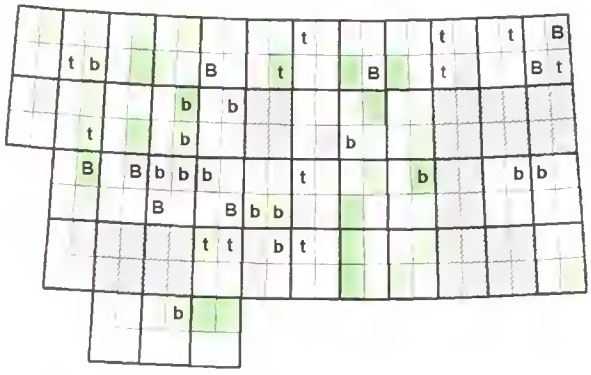
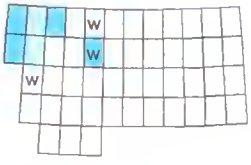
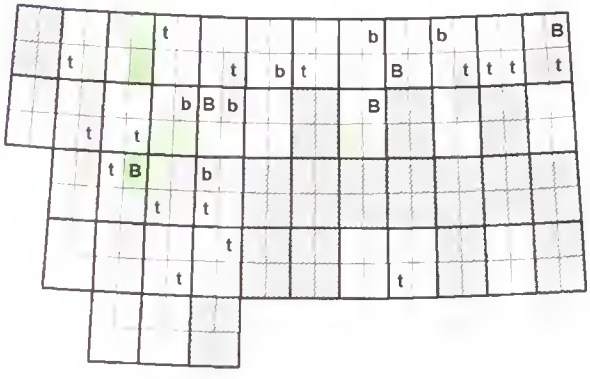
Pied-billed Grebe
Podilymbus podiceps
1996-2002 = 59

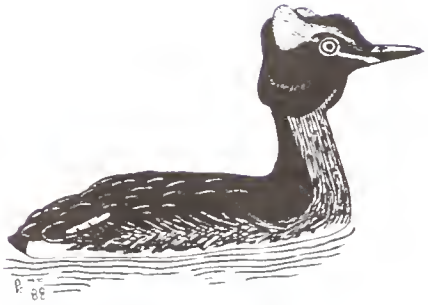




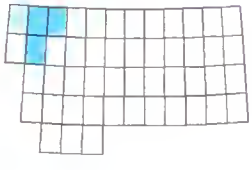
Horned Grebe
Podiceps auritus
1996-2002 = 38
SI

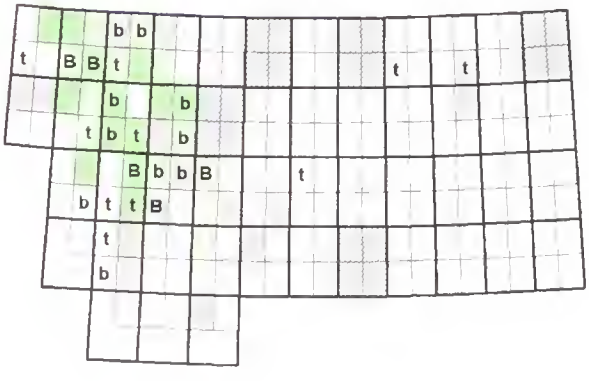




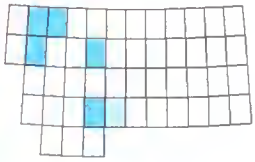


Red-necked Grebe
Podiceps grisegena
1996-2002 = 48

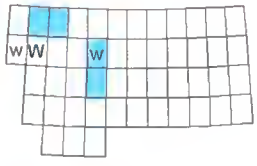




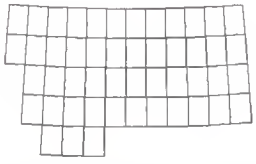
Eared Grebe
Podiceps nigricollis
1996-2002 = 114



Western Grebe
Aechmophorus occidentalis
1996-2002 = 78

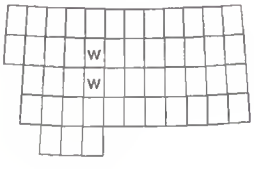


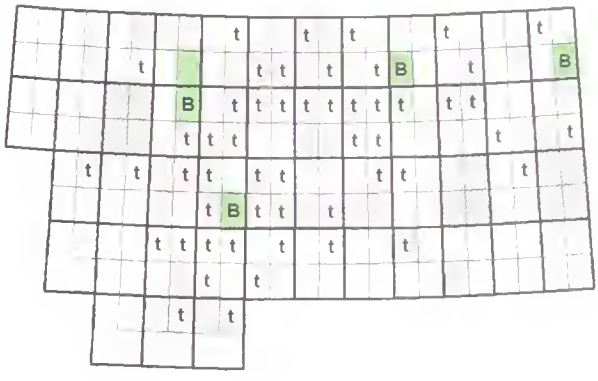
Clark's Grebe
Aechmophorus clarkii
1996-2002 = 19
SI



PELECANIFORMES Pelecanidae

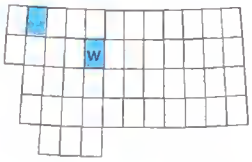
American White Pelican
Pelecanus erythrorhynchos
1996-2002 = 124
TES

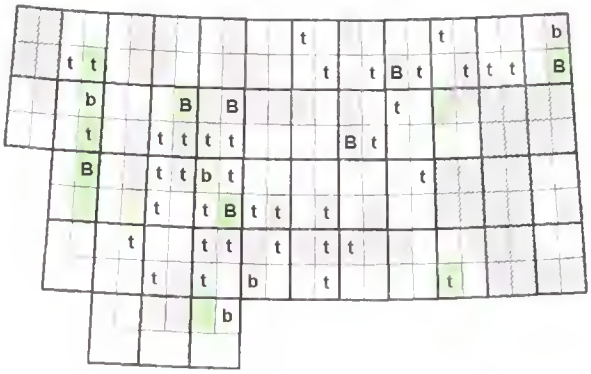




Double-crested Cormorant
Phalacrocorax auritus

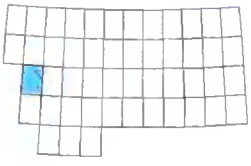
1996-2002 = 103
SI

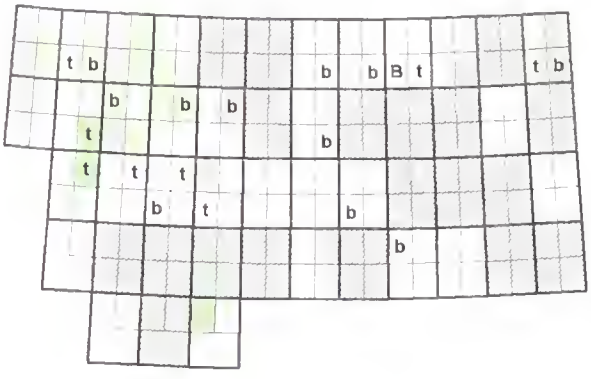




American Bittern
Botaurus lentiginosus

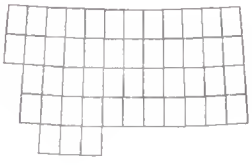
1996-2002 = 29

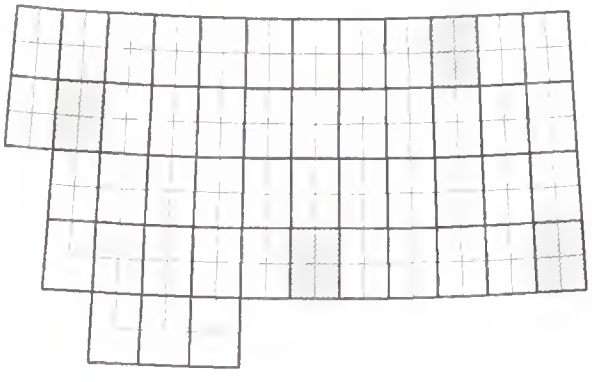




Least Bittern
Ixobrychus exilis

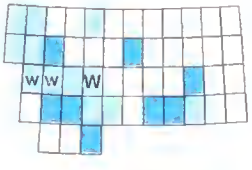
1996-2002 = 0; 06/1976 - QLL: 10D
n = 4

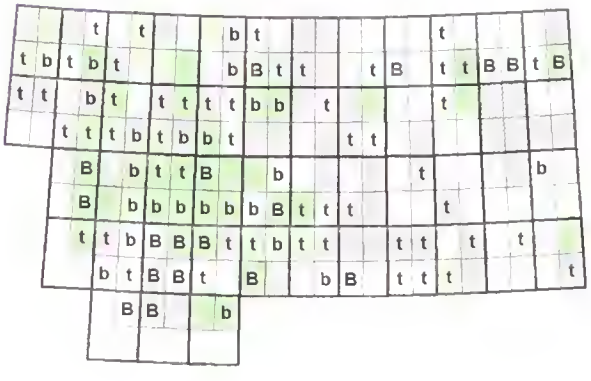




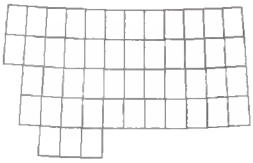
Great Blue Heron
Ardea herodias

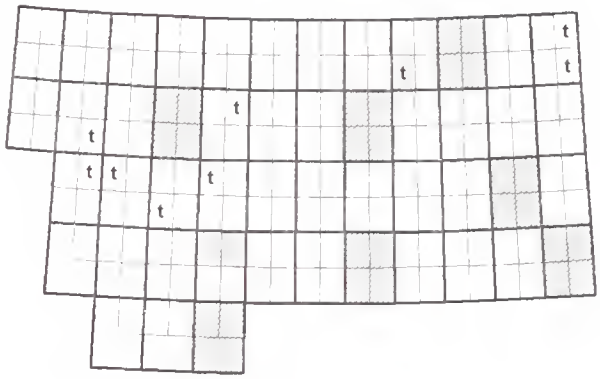
1996-2002 = 216
SI



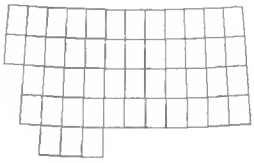


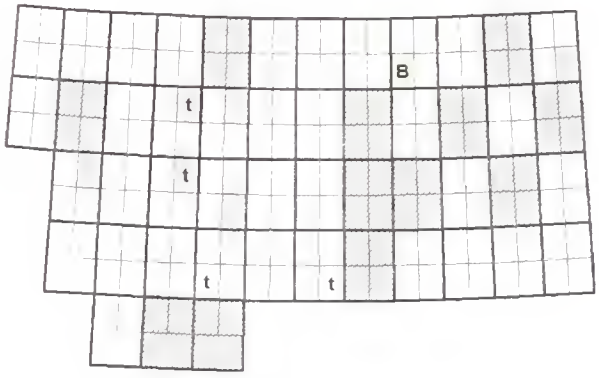
Great Egret
Ardea alba
1996-2002 = 14



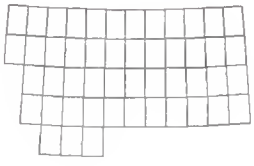


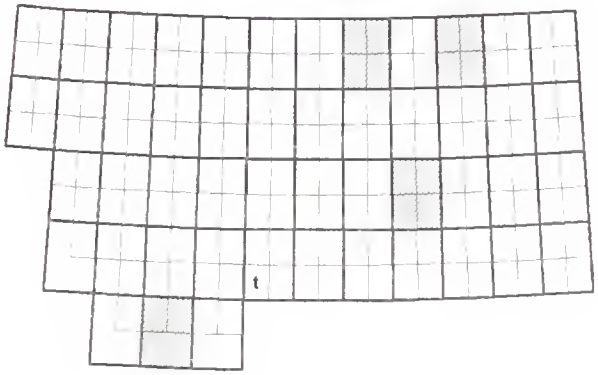
Snowy Egret
Egretta thula
1996-2002 = 7



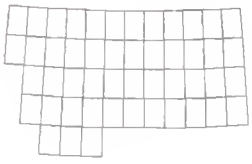


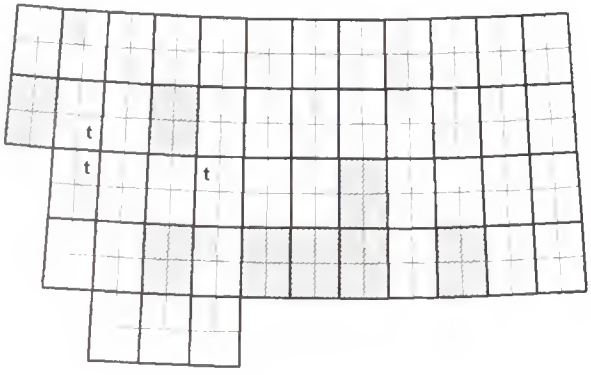
Little Blue Heron
Egretta caerulea
1996-2002 = 1; 05/1998 - QLL: 39C
n = 5



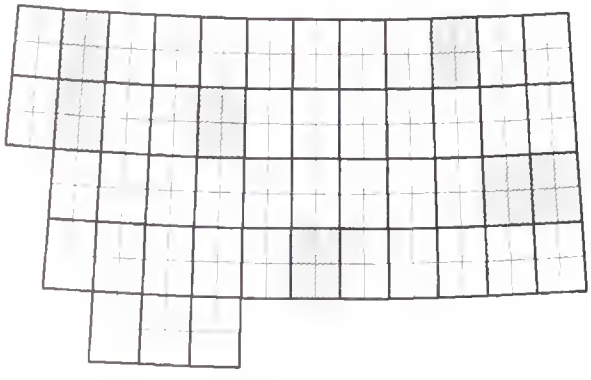


Cattle Egret
Bubulcus ibis
1996-2002 = 3

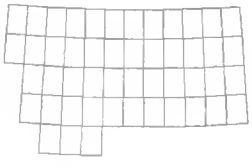


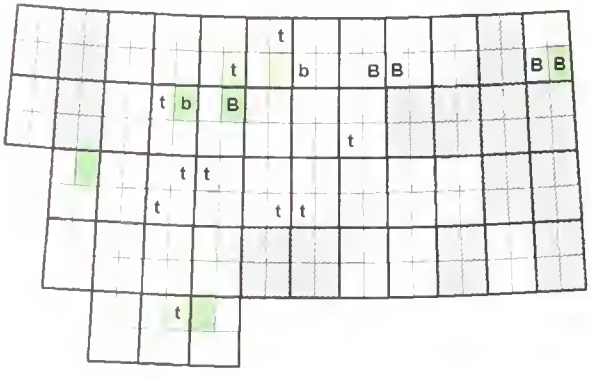


Green Heron
Butorides virescens
1996-2002 = 0; 05/1993 - QLL: 09C
n = 13

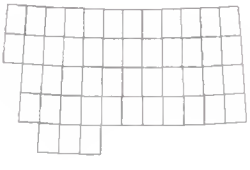


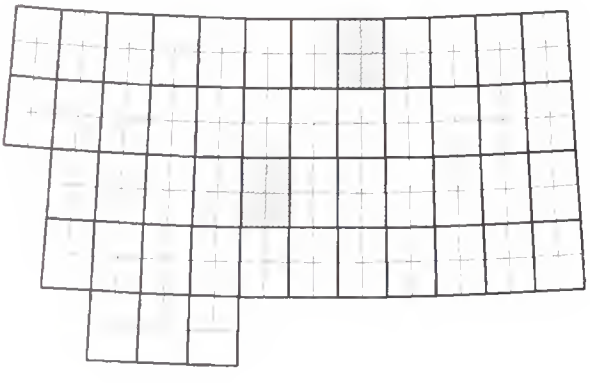
Black-crowned Night-Heron
Nycticorax nycticorax
1996-2002 = 38
TES





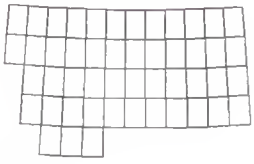
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron
Nyctanassa violacea
1996-2002 = 0; 06/1995 - QLL: 14D
n = 3

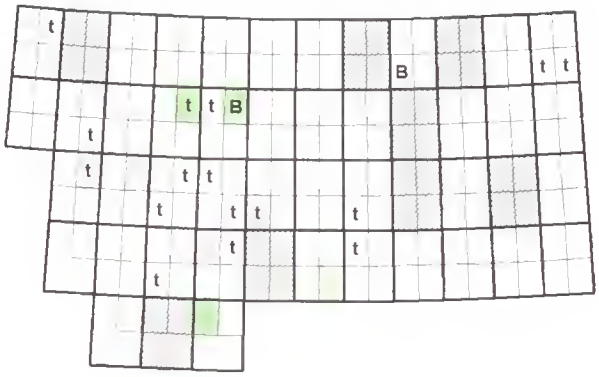




Threskiornithidae

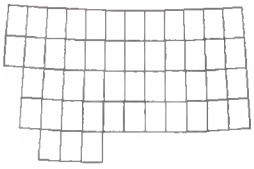
White-faced Ibis
Plegadis chihi
1996-2002 = 41
TES

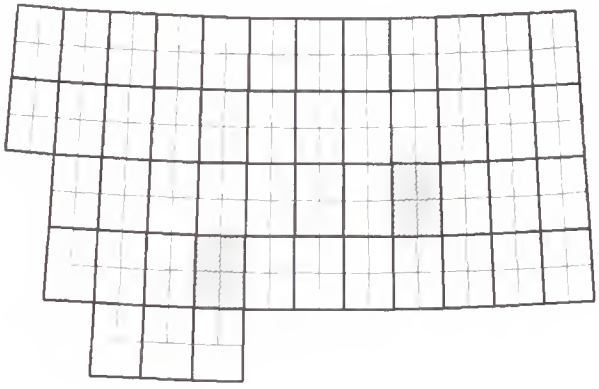




Ciconiidae

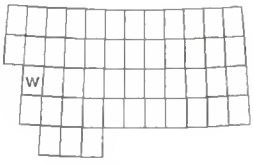
Wood Stork
Mycteria americana
1996-2002 = 0; 05/1918 - QLL: 32D
n = 2

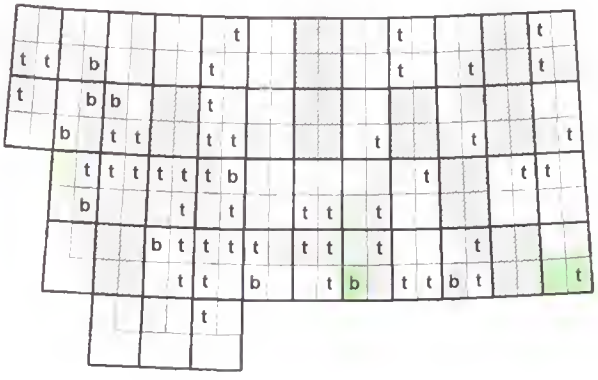




Cathartidae

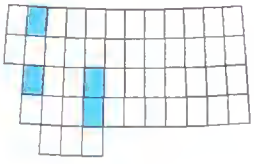
Turkey Vulture
Cathartes aura
1996-2002 = 94

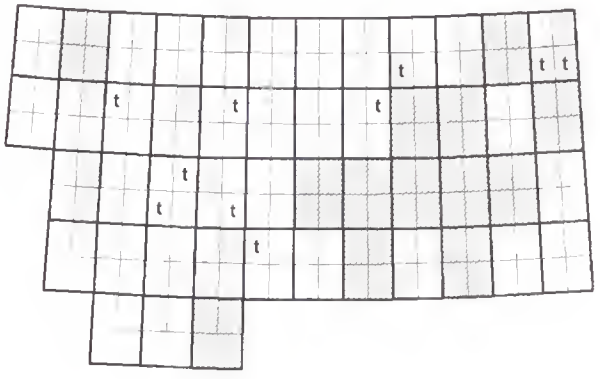




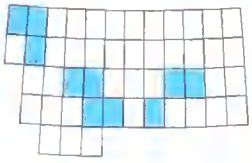
ANSERIFORMES Anatidae

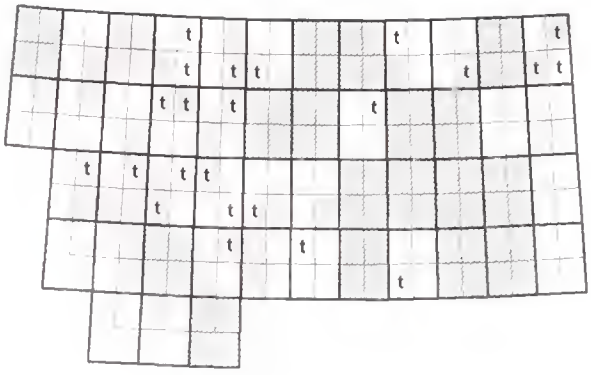
Greater White-fronted Goose
Anser albifrons
1996-2002 = 12



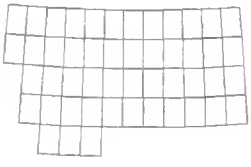


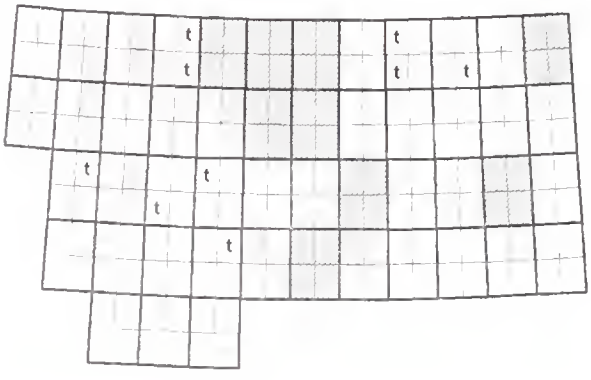
Snow Goose
Chen caerulescens
1996-2002 = 37



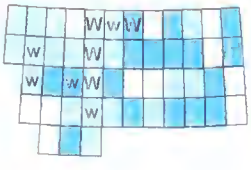


Ross's Goose
Chen rossii
1996-2002 = 12

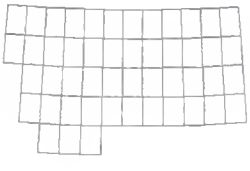


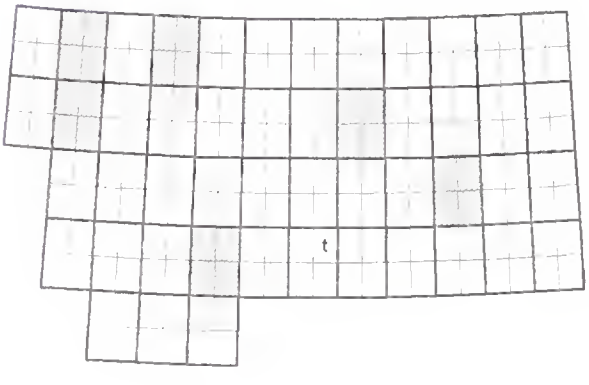


Canada Goose
Branta canadensis
1996-2002 = 320

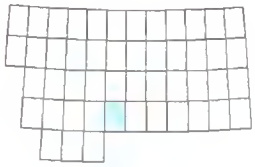


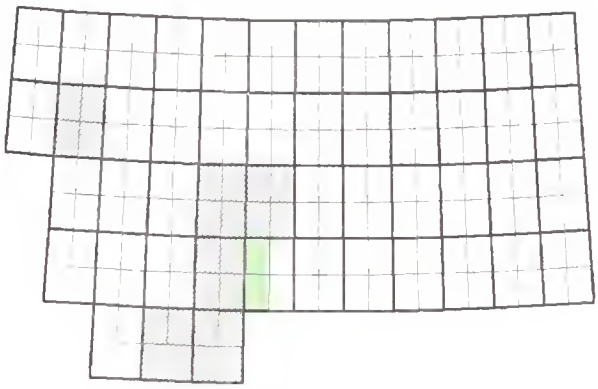
Brant
Branta bernicla
1996-2002 = 1; 10/1996 - QLL: 40B
n = 10



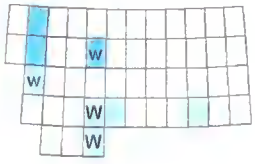


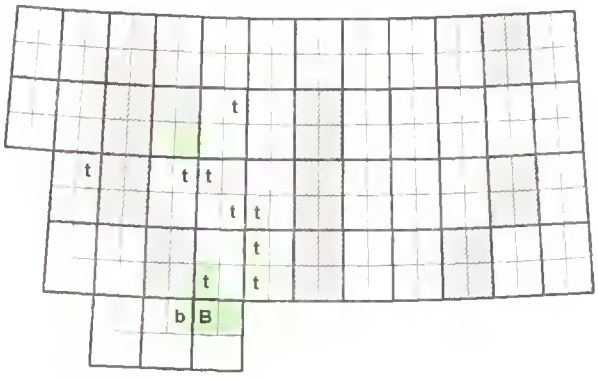
Mute Swan
Cygnus olor
1996-2002 = 0; 09/1991 - QLL: 39C



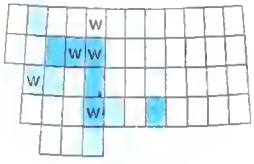


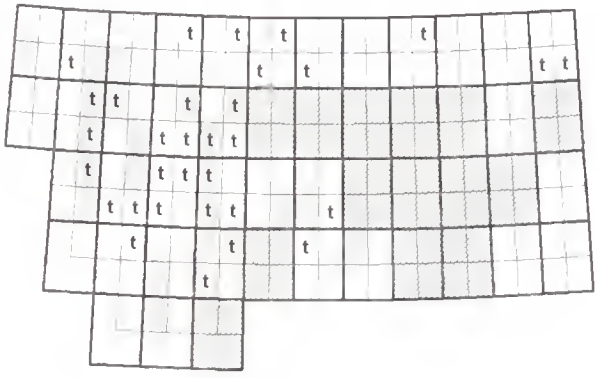
Trumpeter Swan
Cygnus buccinator
1996-2002 = 25
TES



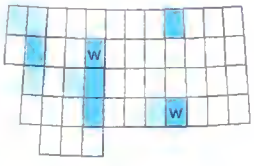


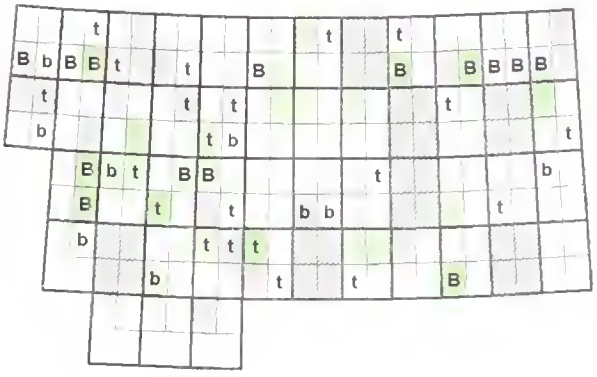
Tundra Swan
Cygnus columbianus
1996-2002 = 54



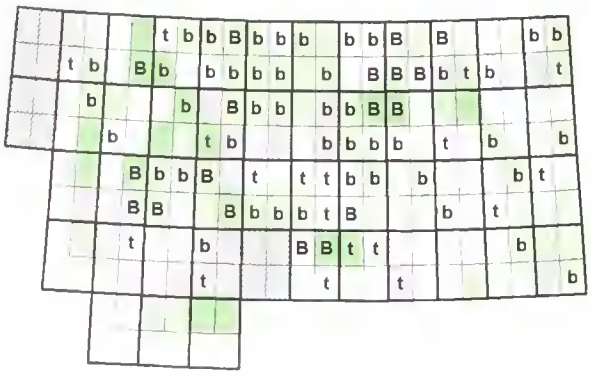


Wood Duck
Aix sponsa
1996-2002 = 71

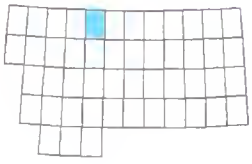


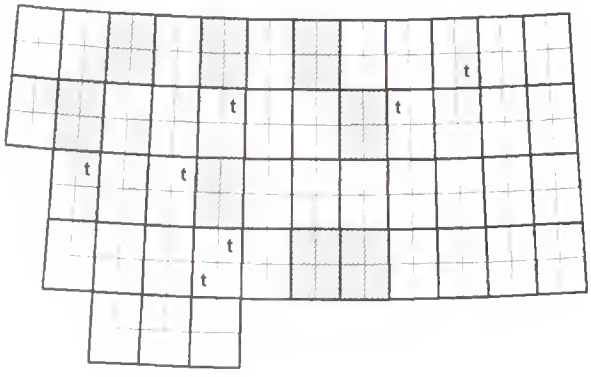


Gadwall
Anas strepera
1996-2002 = 179

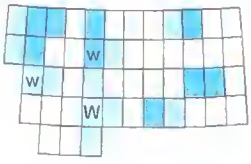


Eurasian Wigeon
Anas penelope
1996-2002 = 13

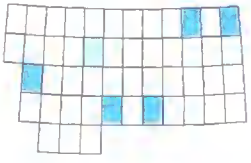


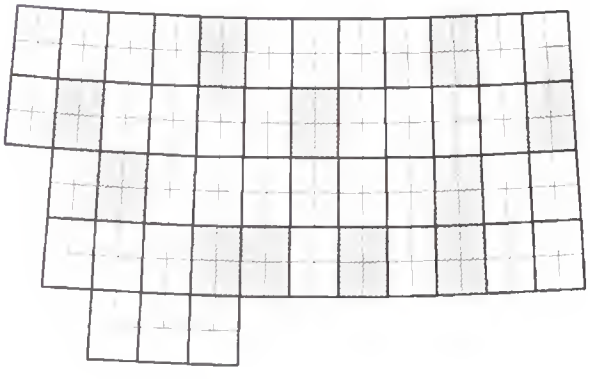


American Wigeon
Anas americana
1996-2002 = 182

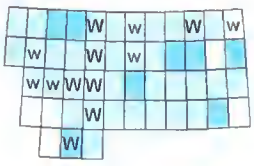


American Black Duck
Anas rubripes
1996-2002 = 0

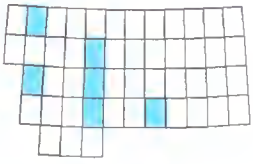


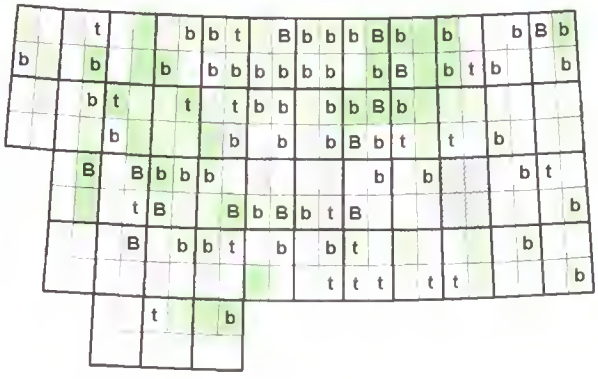


Mallard
Anas platyrhynchos
1996-2002 = 440

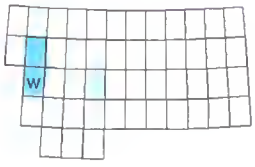


Blue-winged Teal
Anas discors
1996-2002 = 162

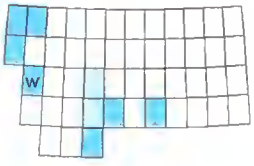


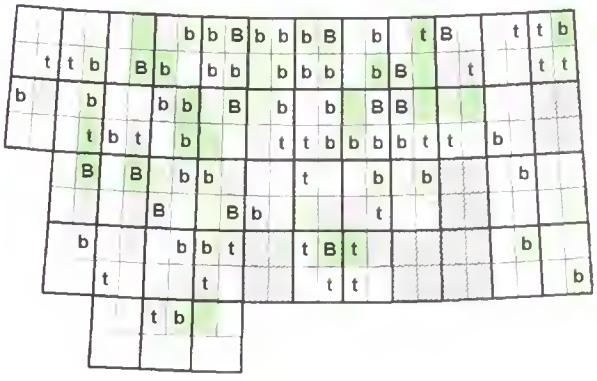


Cinnamon Teal
Anas cyanoptera
1996-2002 = 84

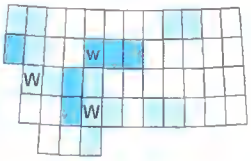


Northern Shoveler
Anas clypeata
1996-2002 = 153

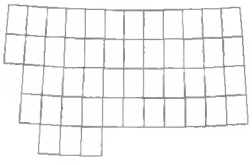


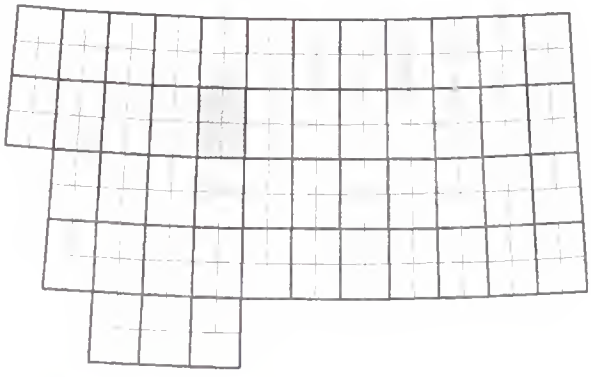


Northern Pintail
Anas acuta
1996-2002 = 156

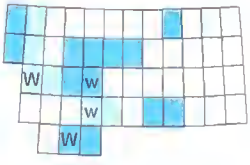


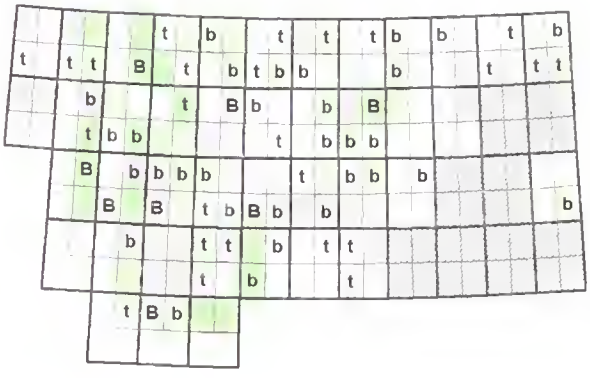
Garganey
Anas querquedula
1996-2002 = 0; 05/1993 - QLL: 09C
n = 3



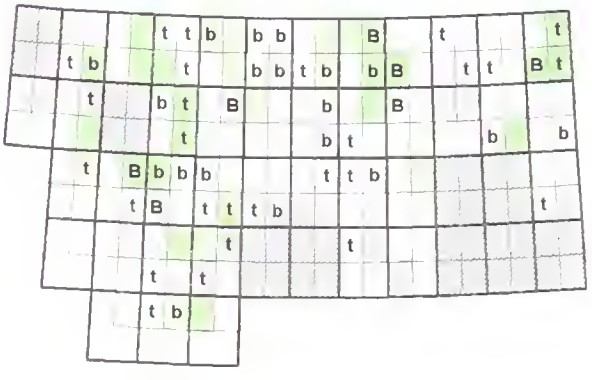


Green-winged Teal
Anas crecca
1996-2002 = 111

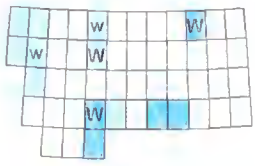


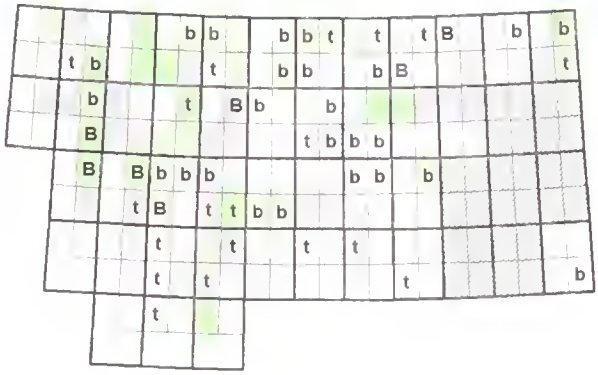


Canvasback
Aythya valisineria
1996-2002 = 80

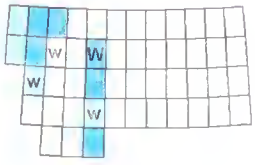


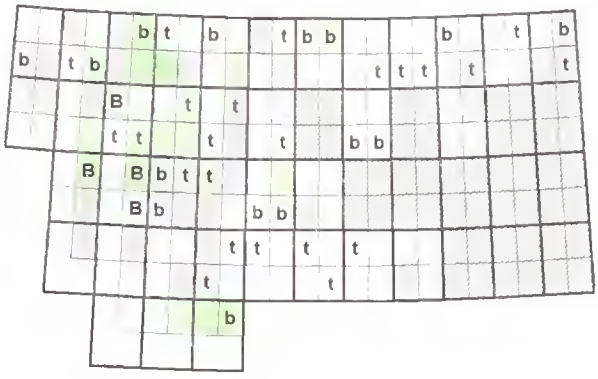
Redhead
Aythya americana
1996-2002 = 93



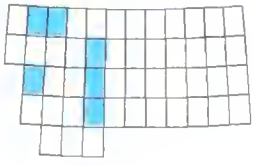


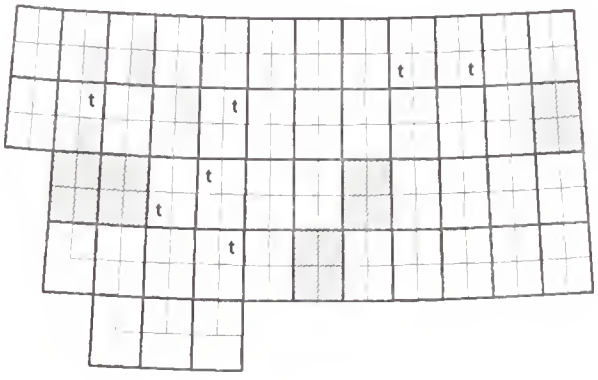
Ring-necked Duck
Aythya collaris
1996-2002 = 71



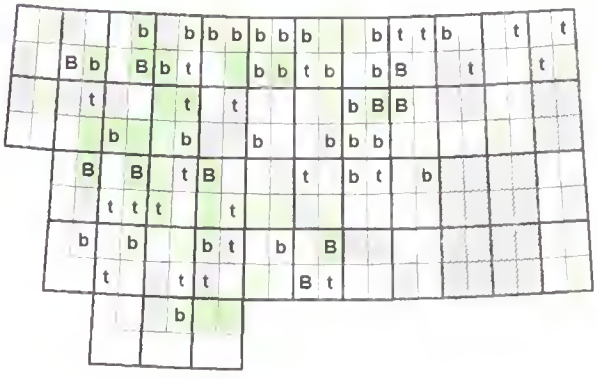


Greater Scaup
Aythya marila
1996-2002 = 9

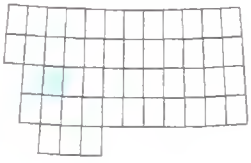


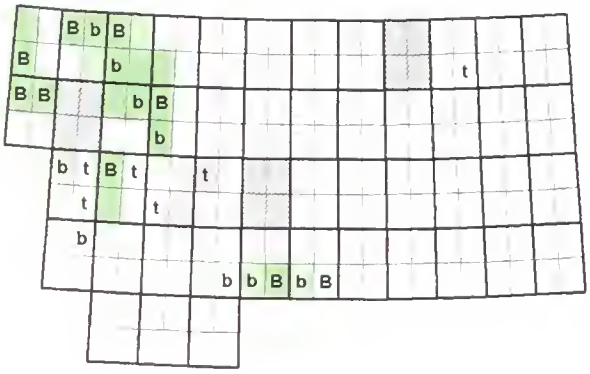


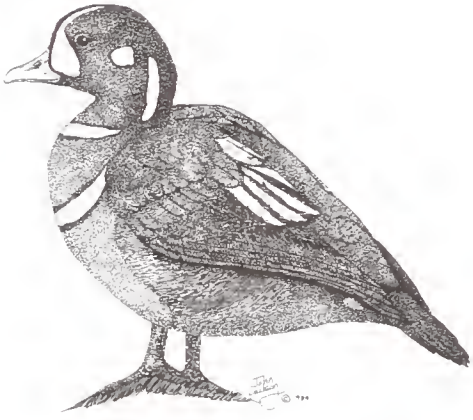
Lesser Scaup
Aythya affinis
1996-2002 = 102



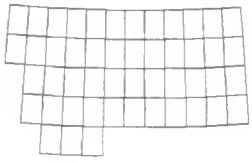
Harlequin Duck
Histrionicus histrionicus
1996-2002 = 29
TES

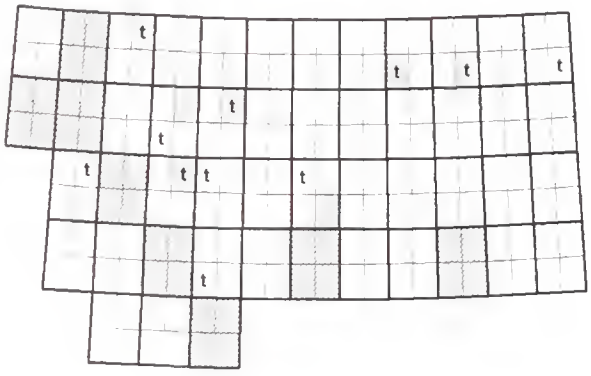




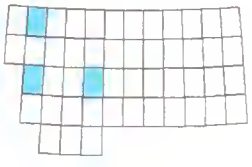


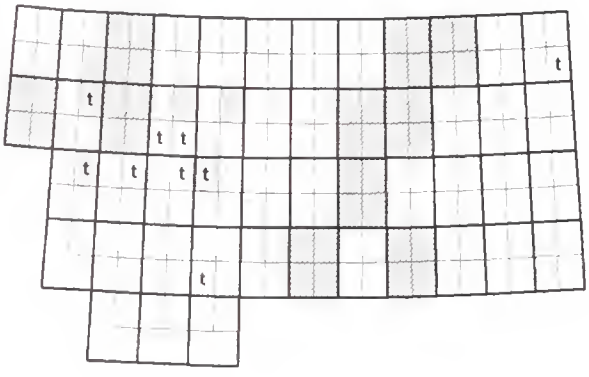
Surf Scoter
Melanitta perspicillata
1996-2002 = 13



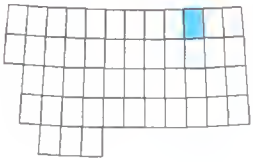


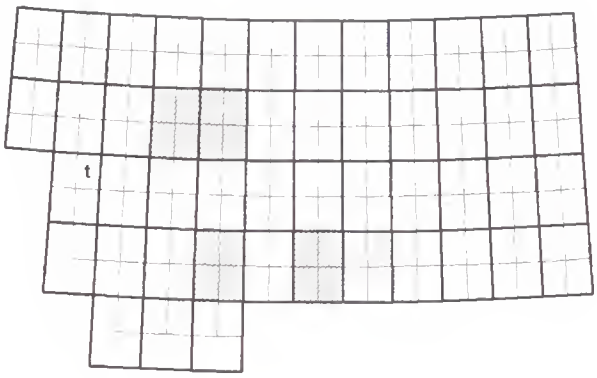
White-winged Scoter
Melanitta fusca
1996-2002 = 12



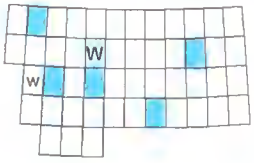


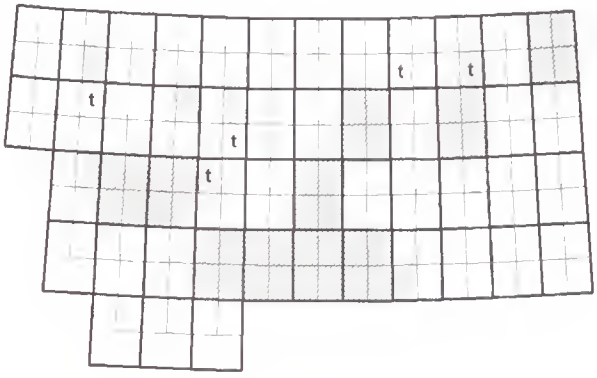
Black Scoter
Melanitta nigra
1996-2002 = 1; 10/2000 - QLL: 25B
n = 7



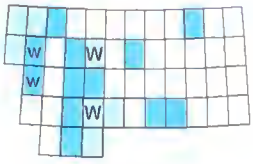


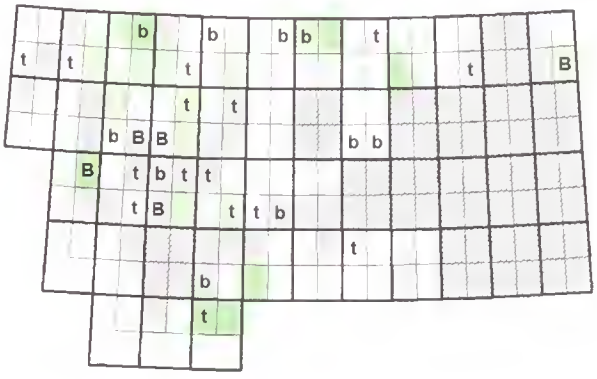
Long-tailed Duck
Clangula hyemalis
1996-2002 = 10



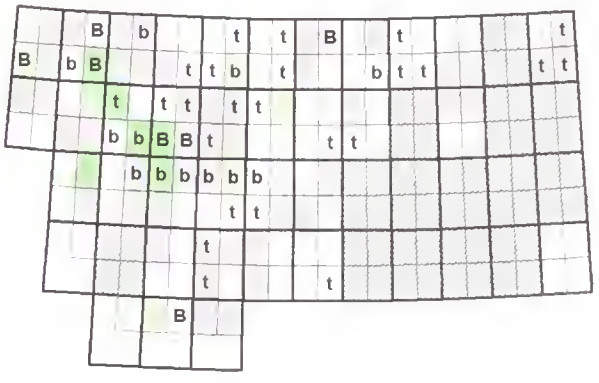


Bufflehead
Bucephala albeola
1996-2002 = 52



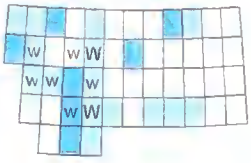


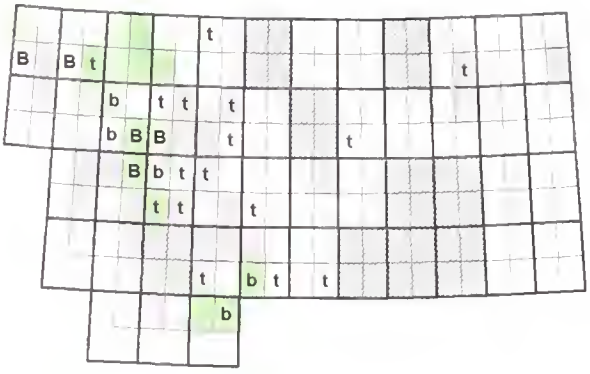
Common Goldeneye
Bucephala clangula
1996-2002 = 86



Barrow's Goldeneye
Bucephala islandica

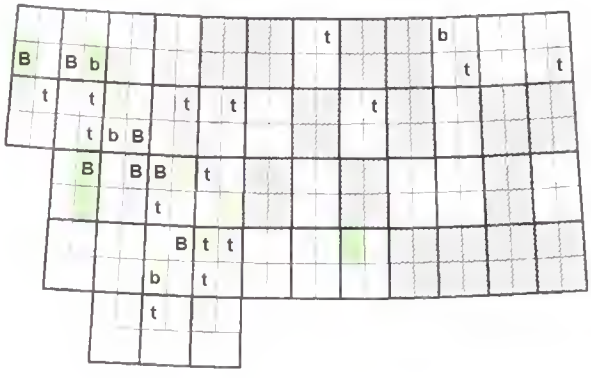
1996-2002 = 45

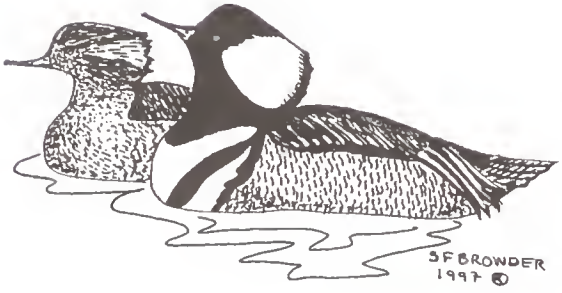




Hooded Merganser
Lophodytes cucullatus

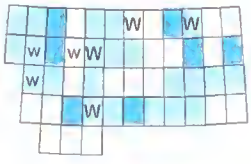
1996-2002 = 39



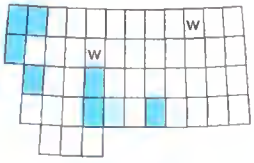


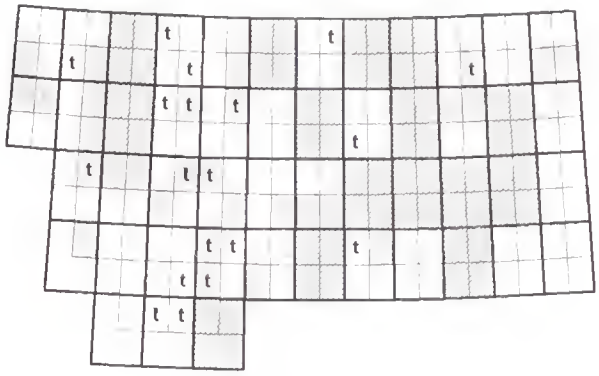
Common Merganser
Mergus merganser

1996-2002 = 152

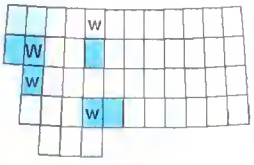


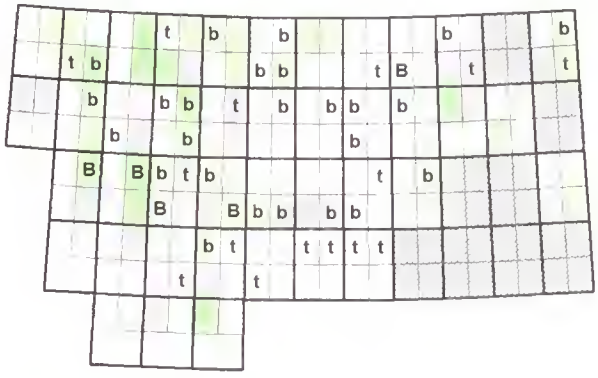
Red-breasted Merganser
Mergus serrator
1996-2002 = 25





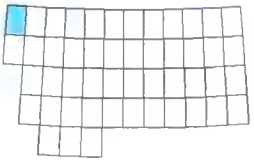
Ruddy Duck
Oxyura jamaicensis
1996-2002 = 81

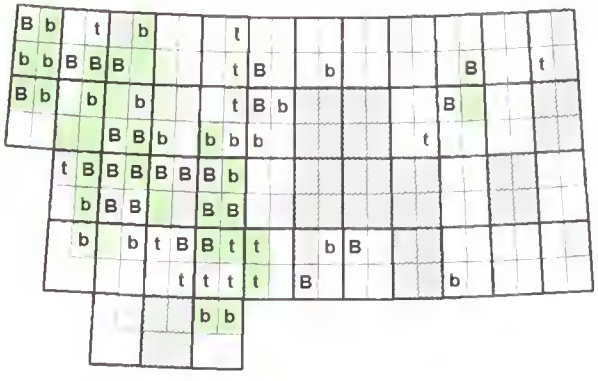




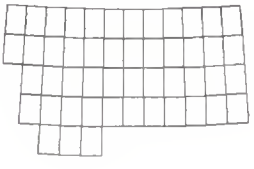
FALCONIFORMES Vieillot

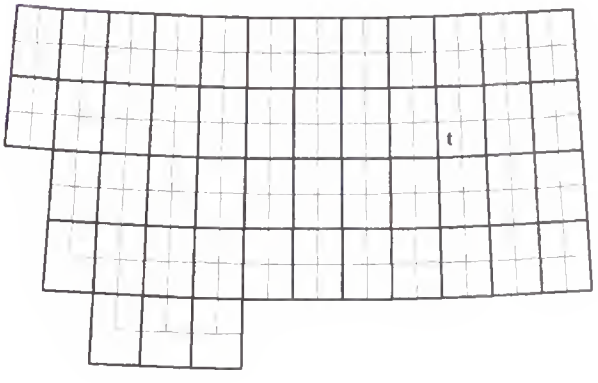
Osprey
Pandion haliaetus
1996-2002 = 150



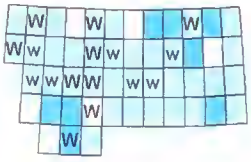


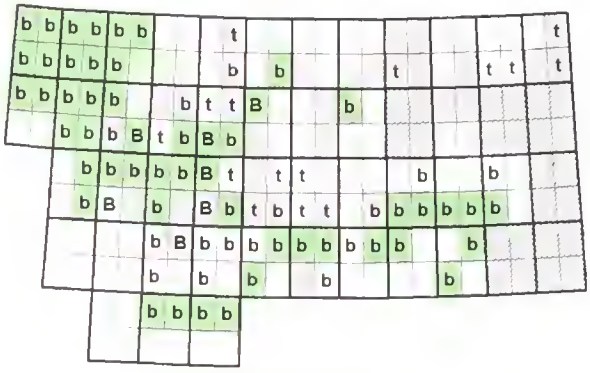
Mississippi Kite
Ictinia mississippiensis
1996-2002 = 1; 06/2002 - QLL: 22C
n = 1



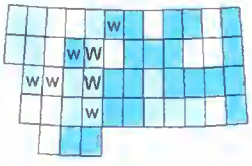


Bald Eagle
Haliaeetus leucocephalus
1996-2002 = 260
TES

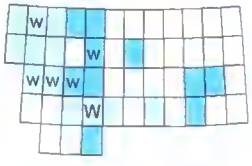


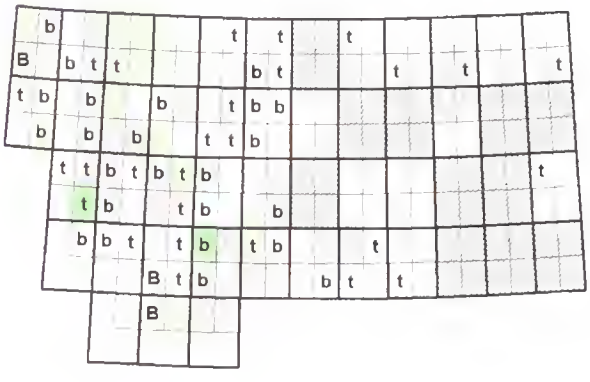


Northern Harrier
Circus cyaneus
1996-2002 = 293

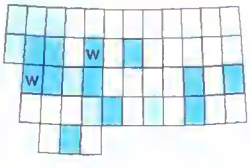


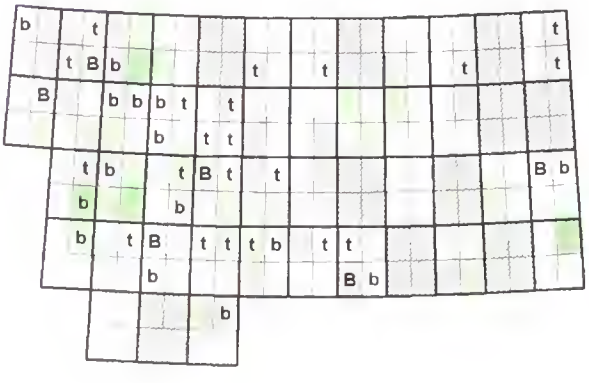
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Accipiter striatus
1996-2002 = 98





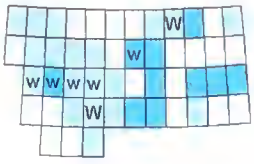
Cooper's Hawk
Accipiter cooperii
1996-2002 = 68

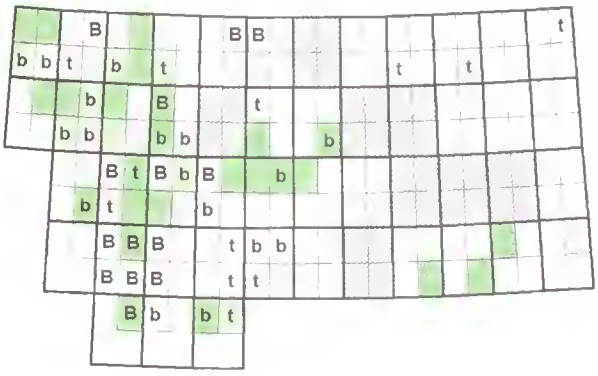




Northern Goshawk
Accipiter gentilis

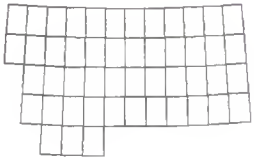
1996-2002 = 90
TES

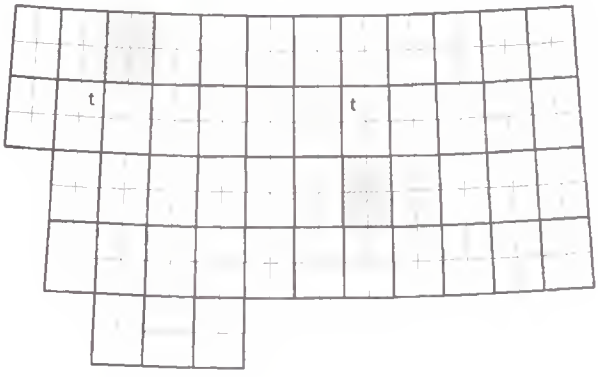




Red-shouldered Hawk
Buteo lineatus

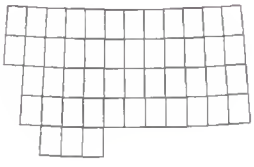
1996-2002 = 2; 11/1999 - QLL: 14B
n = 4

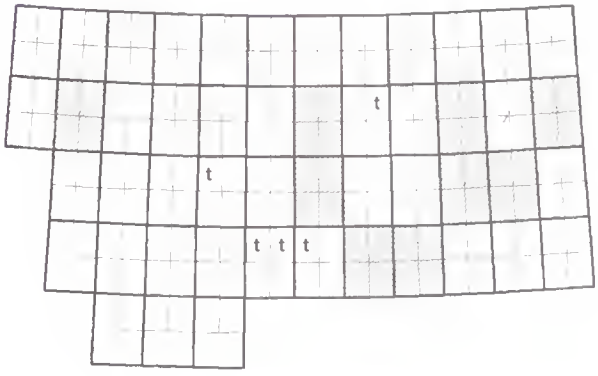




Broad-winged Hawk
Buteo platypterus

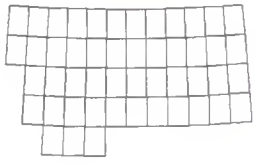
1996-2002 = 5



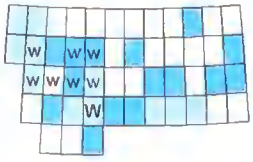


Swainson's Hawk
Buteo swainsoni

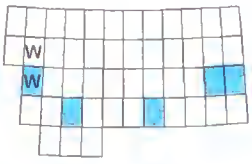
1996-2002 = 159
SI

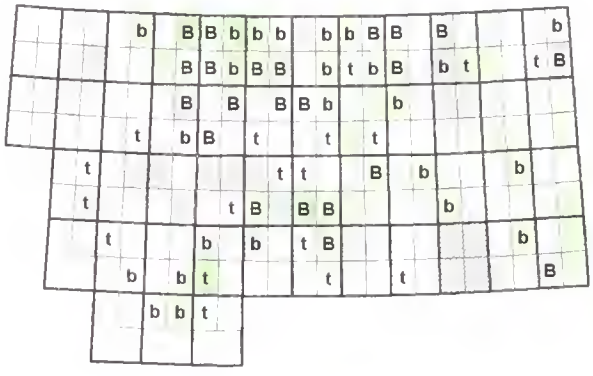


Red-tailed Hawk
Buteo jamaicensis
1996-2002 = 460

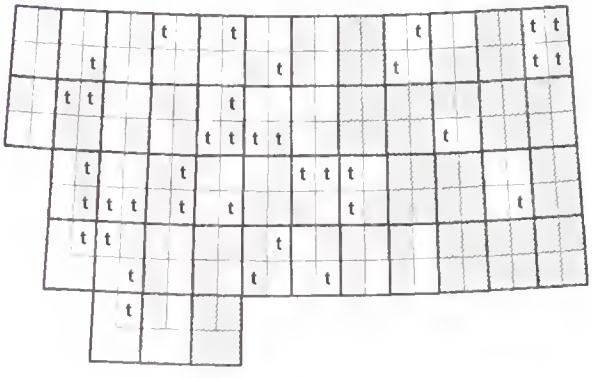


Ferruginous Hawk
Buteo regalis
1996-2002 = 134
TES

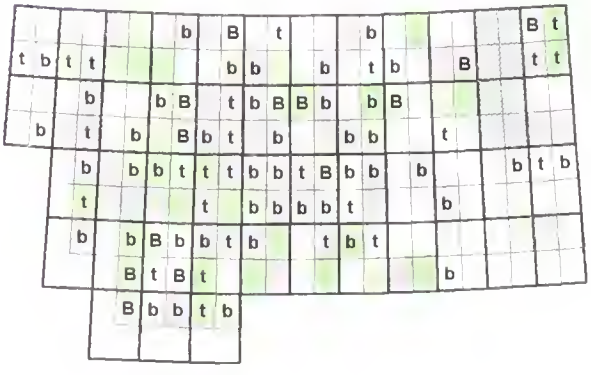




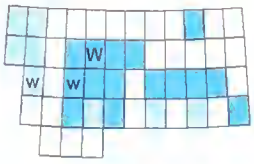
Rough-legged Hawk
Buteo lagopus
1996-2002 = 102



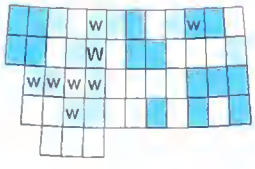
Golden Eagle
Aquila chrysaetos
1996-2002 = 198

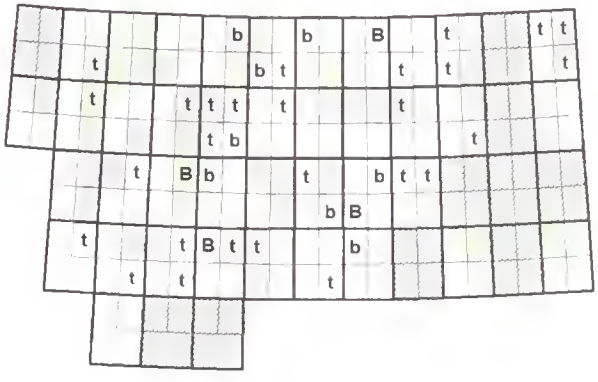


American Kestrel
Falco sparverius
1996-2002 = 309

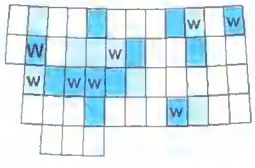


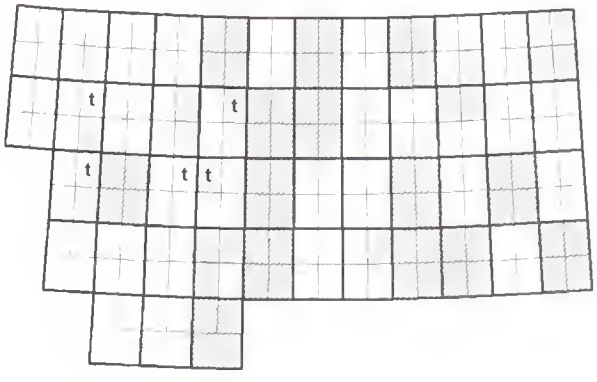
Merlin
Falco columbarius
1996-2002 = 72



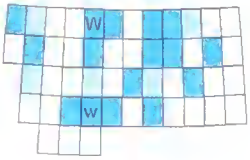


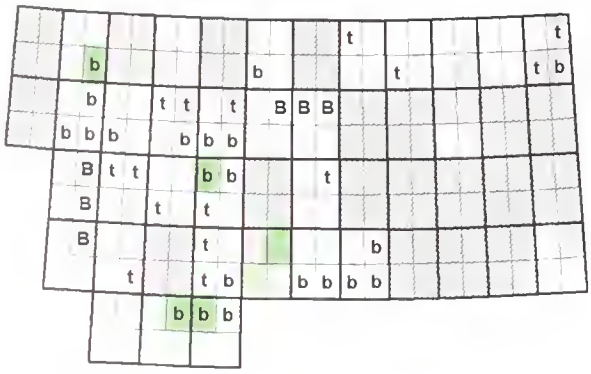
Gyrfalcon
Falco rusticolus
1996-2002 = 14



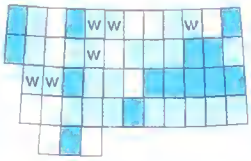


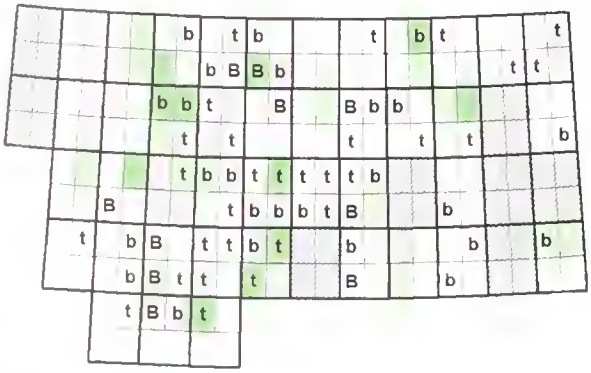
Peregrine Falcon
Falco peregrinus
1996-2002 = 74
TES





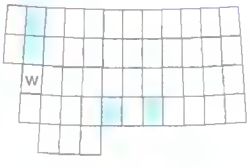
Prairie Falcon
Falco mexicanus
1996-2002 = 111

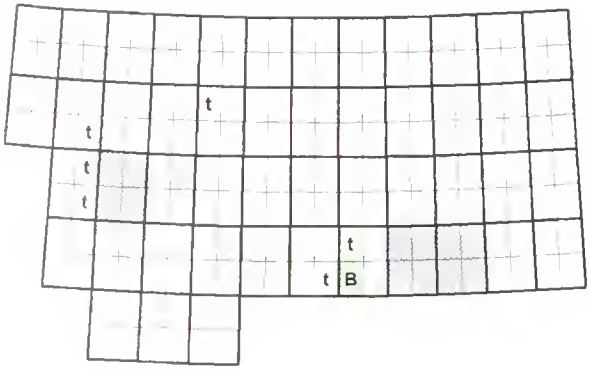




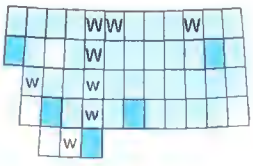
GALLIFORMES Phasianidae

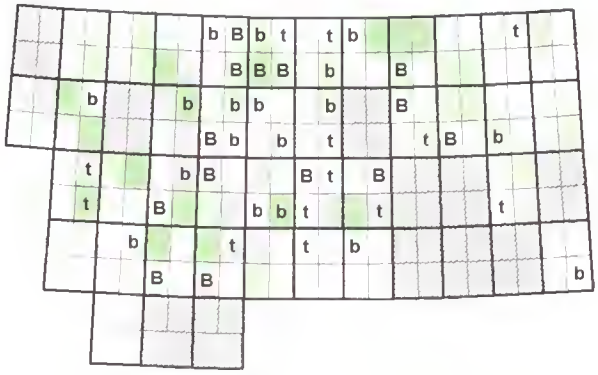
Chukar
Alectoris chukar
1996-2002 = 9



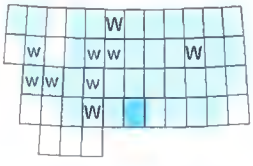


Gray Partridge
Perdix perdix
1996-2002 = 104

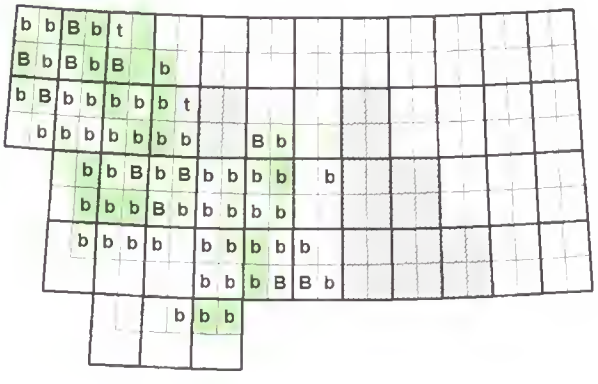




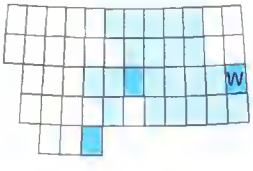
Ring-necked Pheasant
Phasianus colchicus
1996-2002 = 247

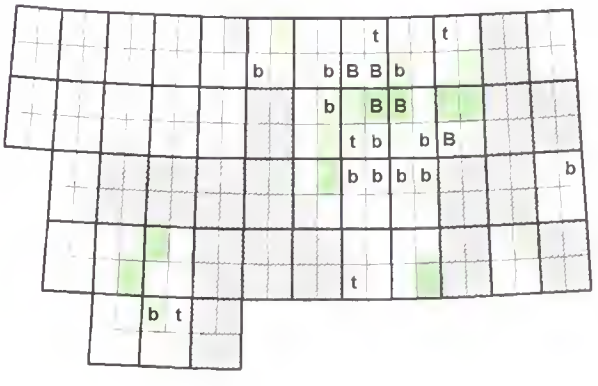


Ruffed Grouse
Bonasa umbellus
1996-2002 = 198

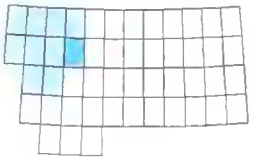


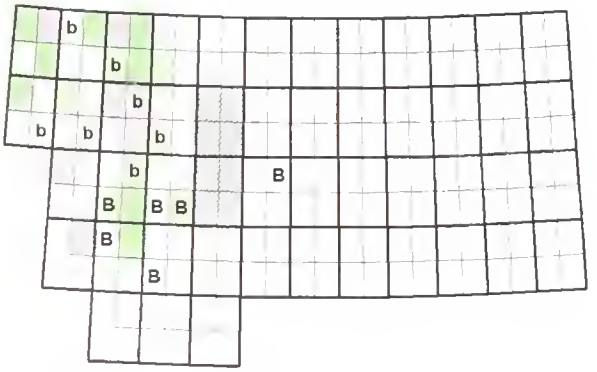
Greater Sage-Grouse
Centrocercus urophasianus
1996-2002 = 29
SI



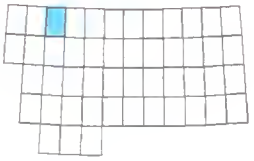


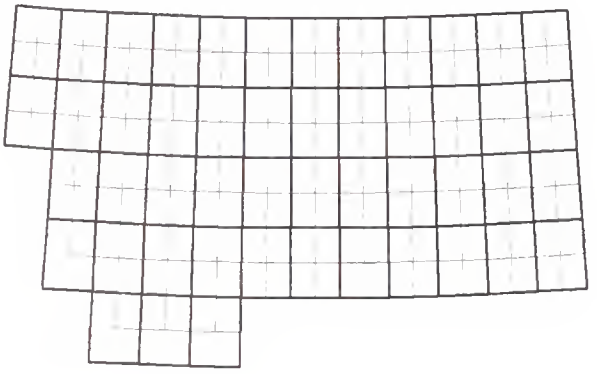
Spruce Grouse
Falcipennis canadensis
1996-2002 = 14



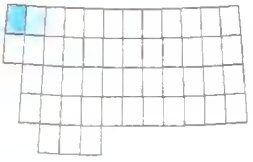


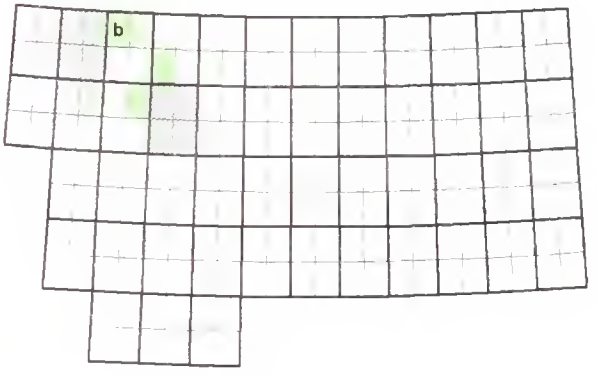
Willow Ptarmigan
Lagopus lagopus
1996-2002 = 0; 02/1914 - QLL: 03D
n = 1



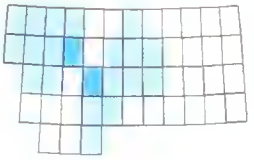


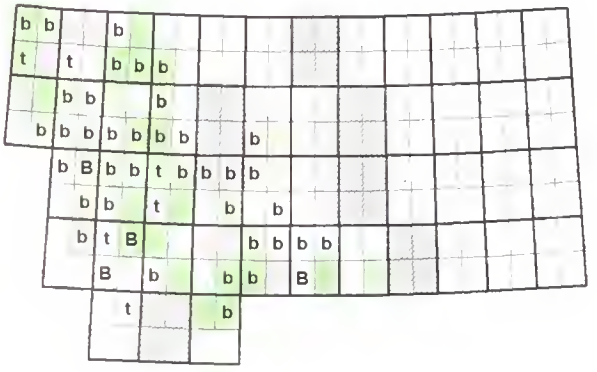
White-tailed Ptarmigan
Lagopus leucurus
1996-2002 = 2; 06/1997 - QLL: 03A
TES



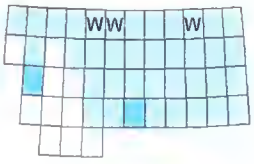


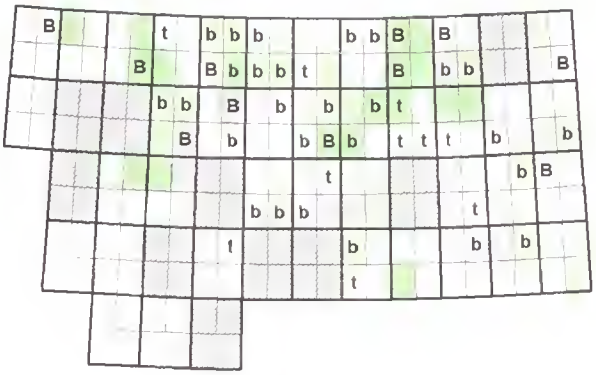
Blue Grouse
Dendragapus obscurus
1996-2002 = 75



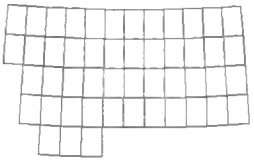


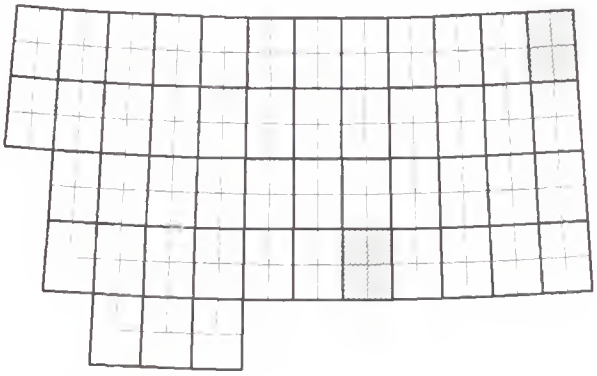
Sharp-tailed Grouse
Tympanuchus phasianellus
1996-2002 = 85



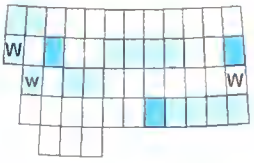


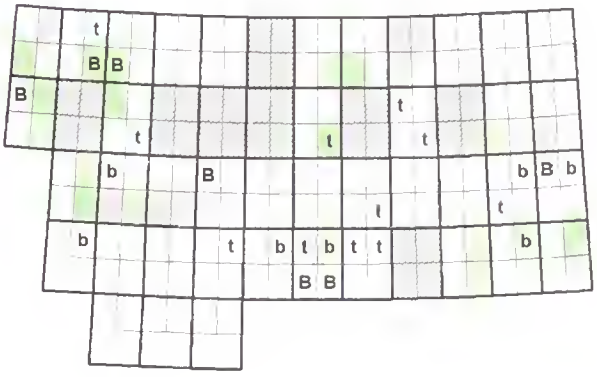
Greater Prairie-Chicken
Tympanuchus cupido
1996-2002 = 0; 00/1937 - QLL: 12D
n = 2





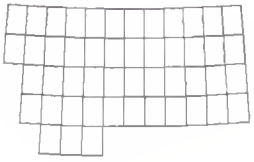
Wild Turkey
Meleagris gallopavo
1996-2002 = 39

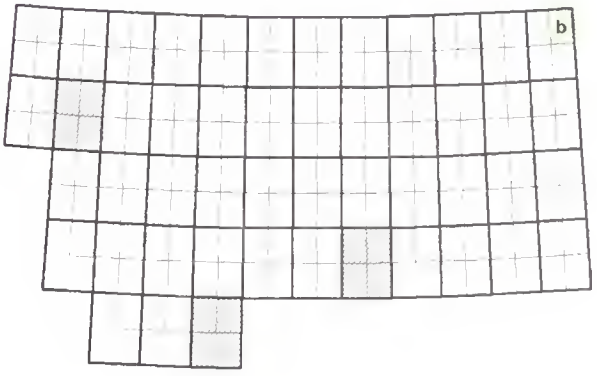




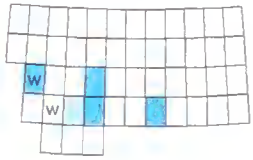
GRUIFORMES Rallidae

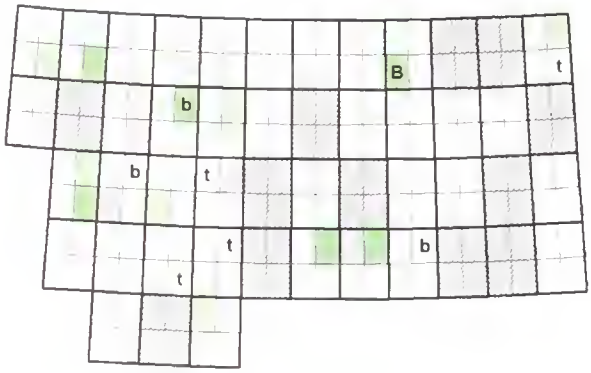
Yellow Rail
Coturnicops noveboracensis
1996-2002 = 1; 05/1997 - QLL: 12B
n = 9 TES



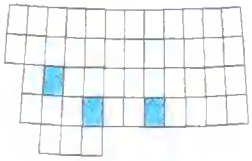


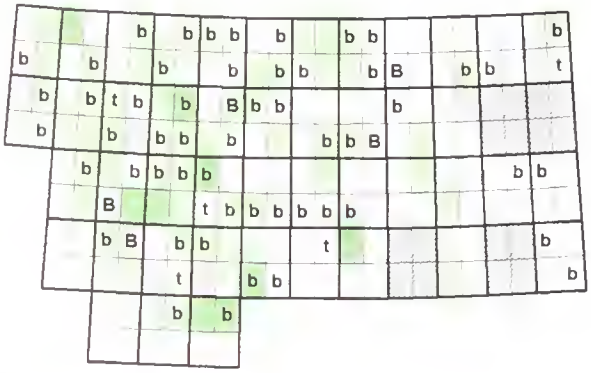
Virginia Rail
Rallus limicola
1996-2002 = 15



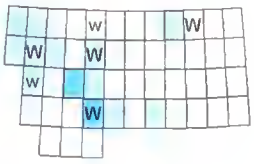


Sora
Porzana carolina
1996-2002 = 104



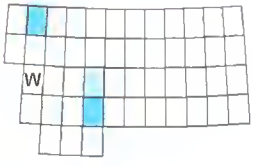

b
b b b

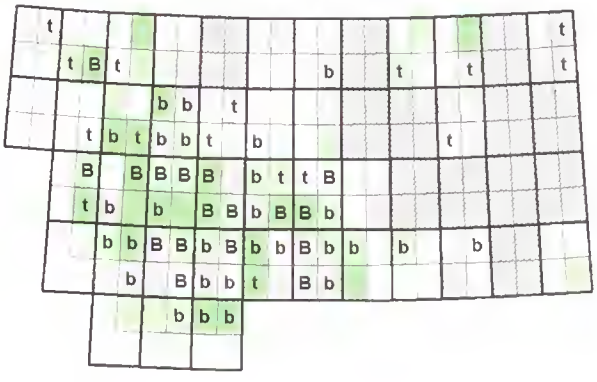
American Coot
Fulica americana
1996-2002 = 167



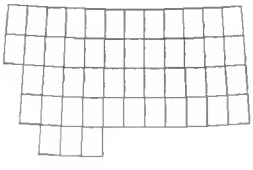
Gruidae

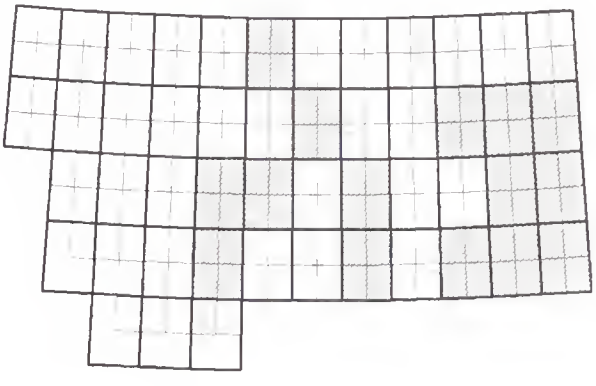
Sandhill Crane
Grus canadensis
1996-2002 = 169





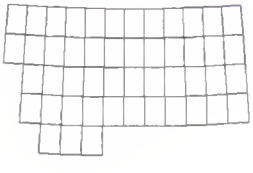
Whooping Crane
Grus americana
1996-2002 = 0
TES

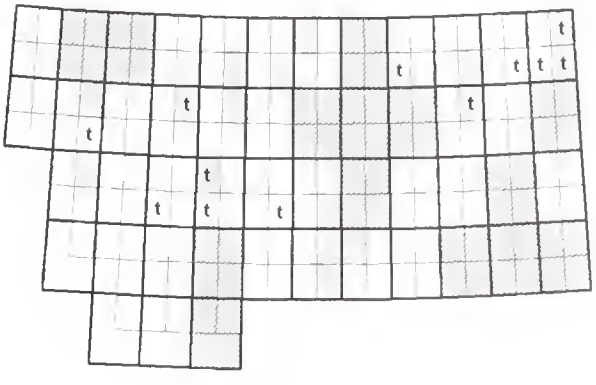




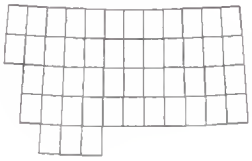
CHARADRIIFORMES Charadriidae

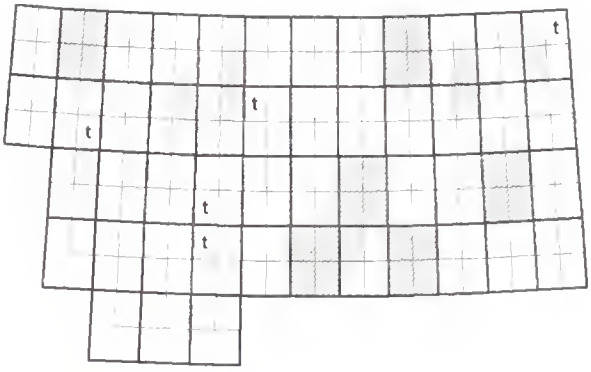
Black-bellied Plover
Pluvialis squatarola
1996-2002 = 20



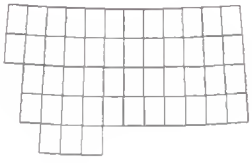


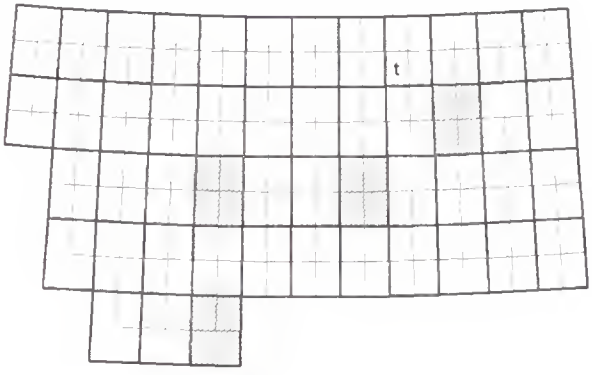
American Golden-Plover
Pluvialis dominica
1996-2002 = 6



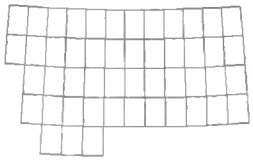


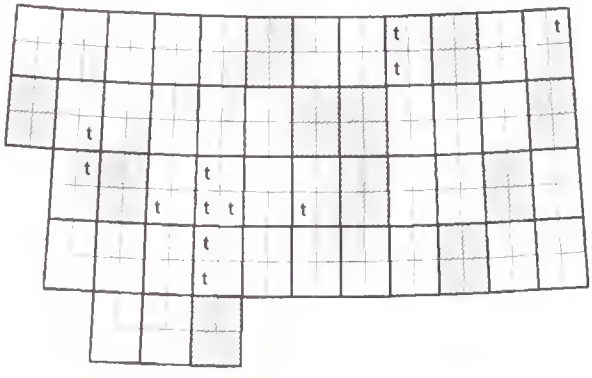
Snowy Plover
Charadrius alexandrinus
1996-2002 = 1; 06/1998 - QLL: 09C
n = 5



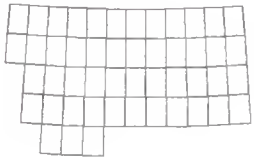


Semipalmated Plover
Charadrius semipalmatus
1996-2002 = 16

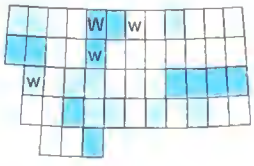




Piping Plover
Charadrius melodus
1996-2002 = 25
TES



Killdeer
Charadrius vociferus
1996-2002 = 402



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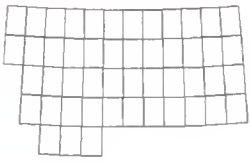
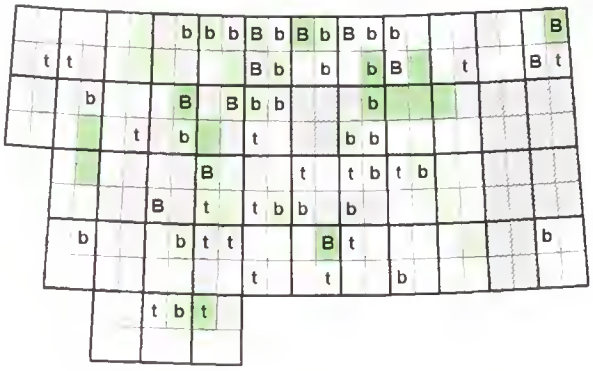
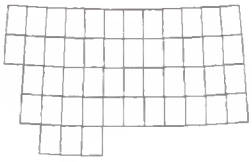
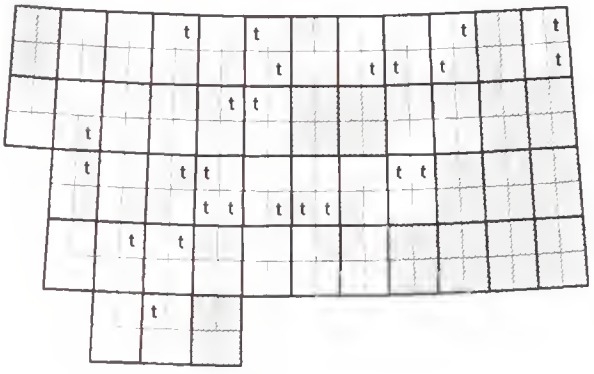
American Avocet
Recurvirostra americana
1996-2002 = 112



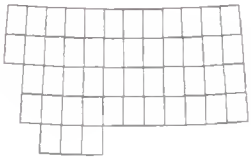


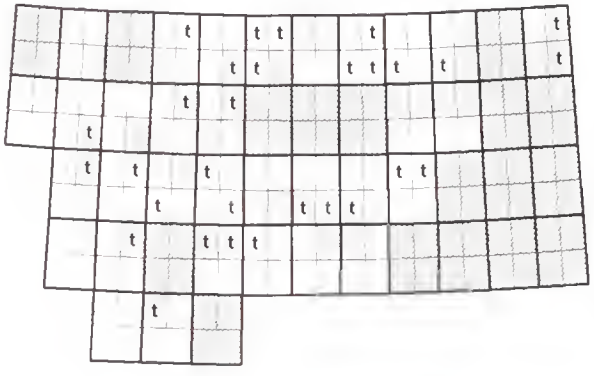
Greater Yellowlegs
Tringa melanoleuca
1996-2002 = 34



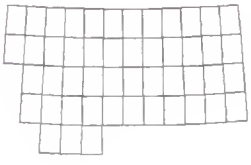


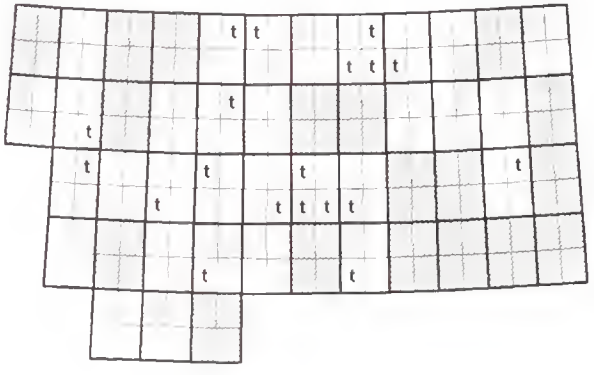
Lesser Yellowlegs
Tringa flavipes
1996-2002 = 40



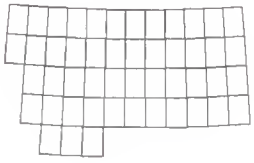


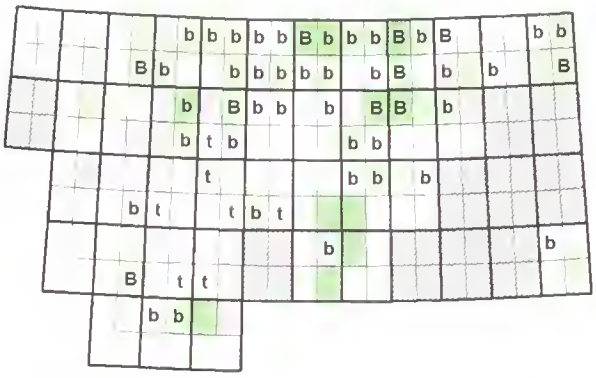
Solitary Sandpiper
Tringa solitaria
1996-2002 = 22



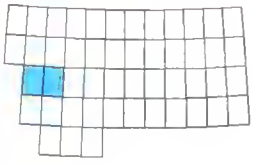


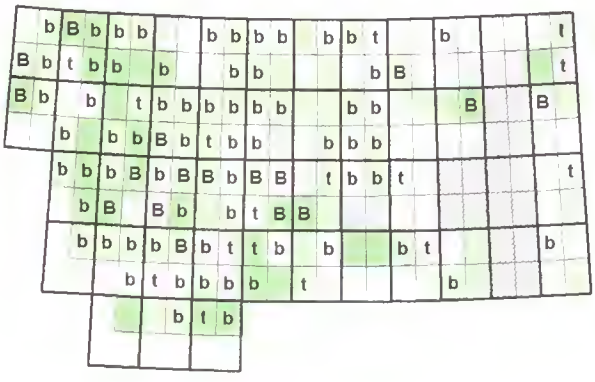
Willet
Catoptrophorus semipalmatus
1996-2002 = 125



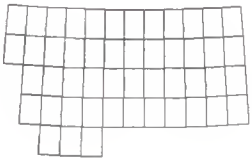


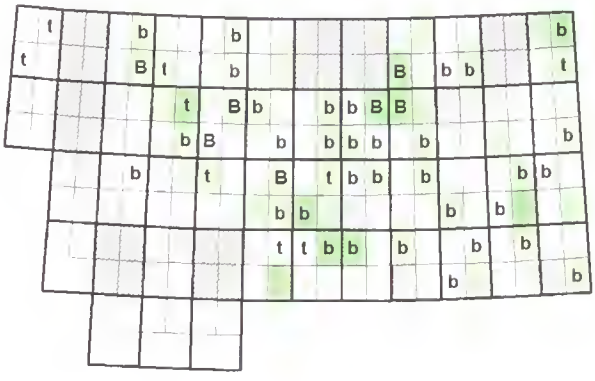
Spotted Sandpiper
Actitis macularia
1996-2002 = 242



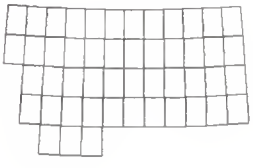


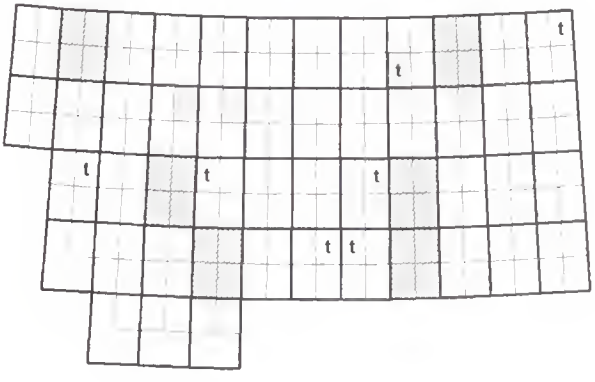
Upland Sandpiper
Bartramia longicauda
1996-2002 = 111



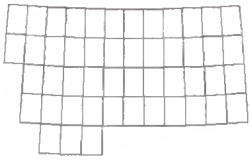


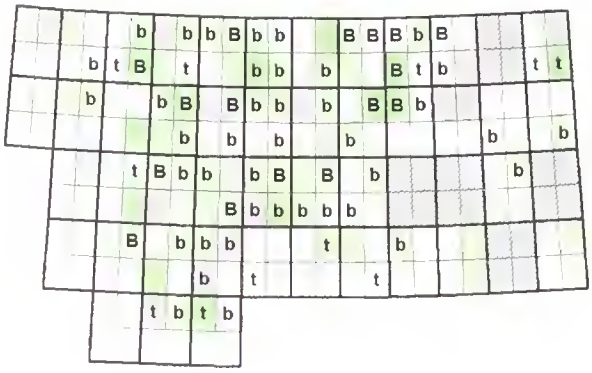
Whimbrel
Numenius phaeopus
1996-2002 = 11



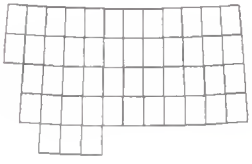


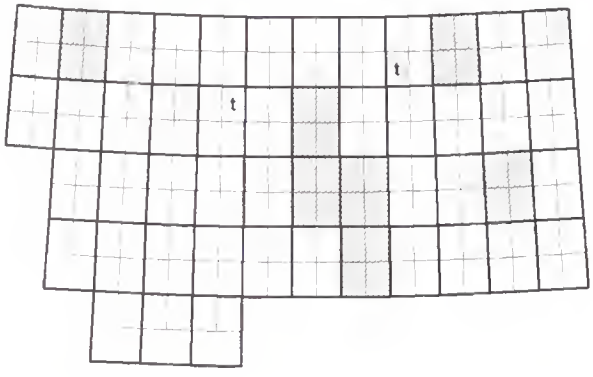
Long-billed Curlew
Numenius americanus
1996-2002 = 163
SI



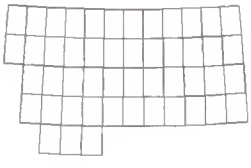


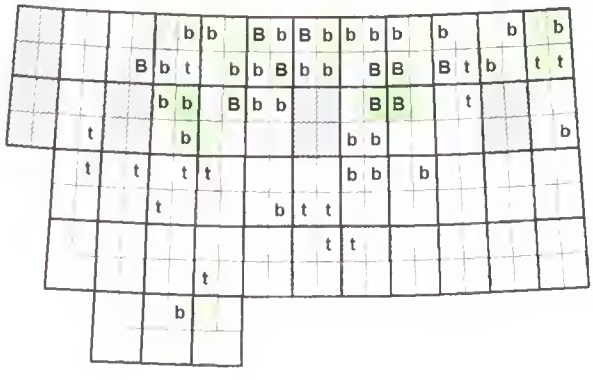
Hudsonian Godwit
Limosa haemastica
1996-2002 = 2; 08/1998 - QLL: 17B
n = 17



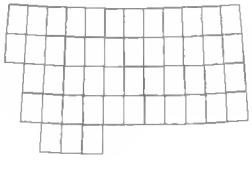


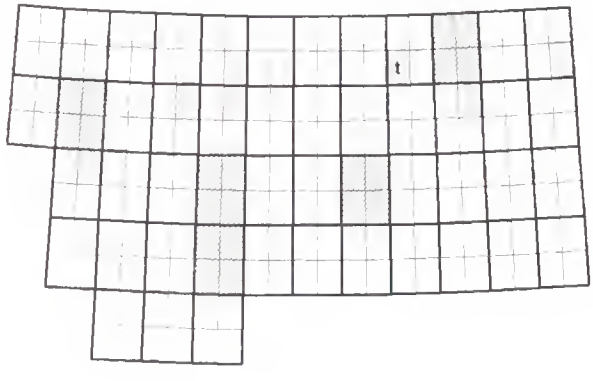
Marbled Godwit
Limosa fedoa
1996-2002 = 103



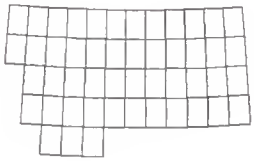


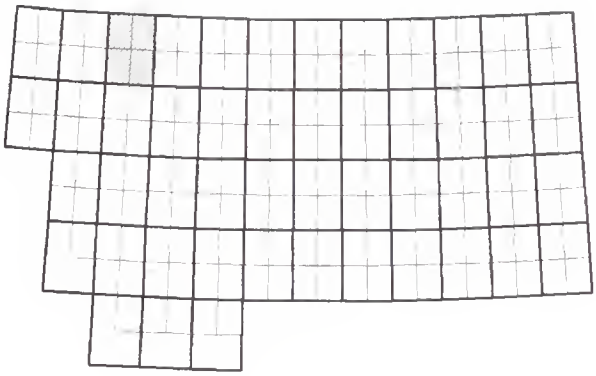
Ruddy Turnstone
Arenaria interpres
1996-2002 = 1



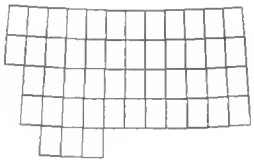


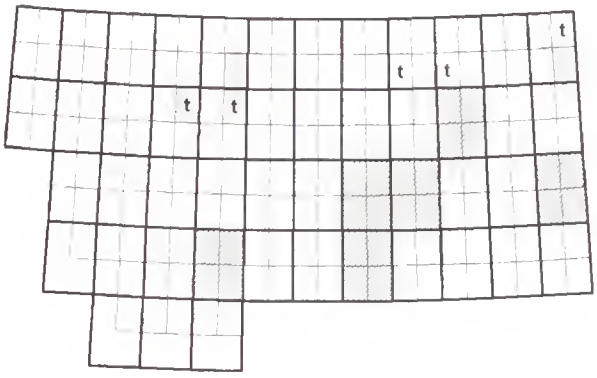
Black Turnstone
Arenaria melanocephala
1996-2002 = 0; 08/1957 - QLL: 03A
n = 1



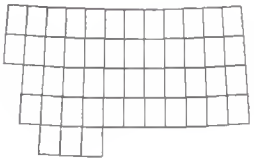


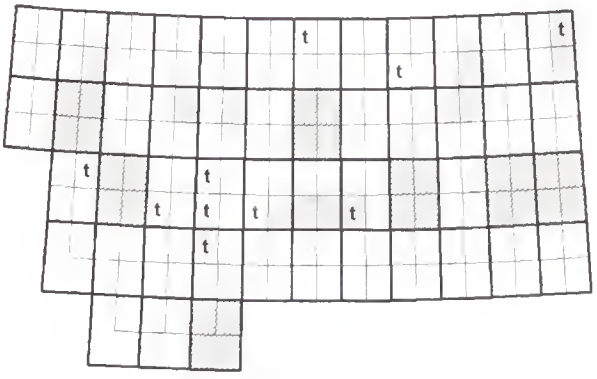
Red Knot
Calidris canutus
1996-2002 = 6



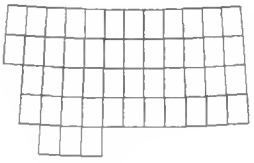


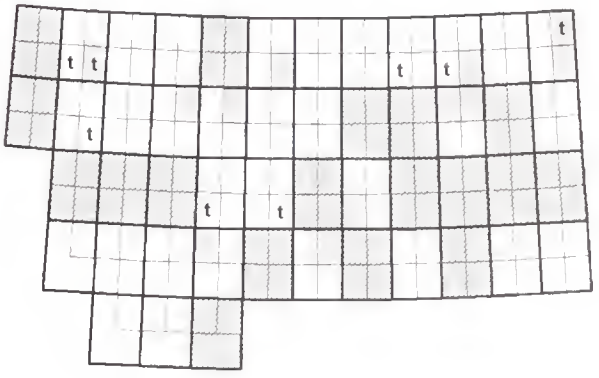
Sanderling
Calidris alba
1996-2002 = 16



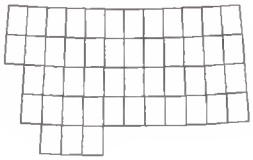


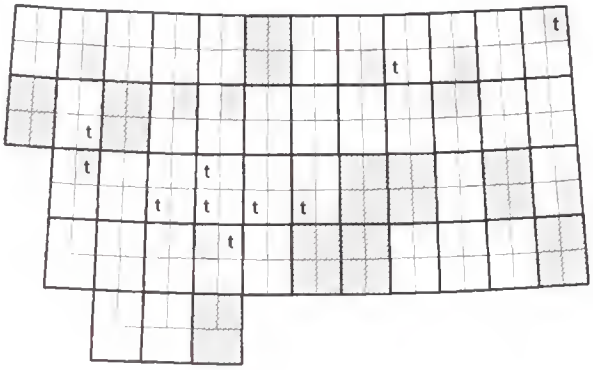
Semipalmated Sandpiper
Calidris pusilla
1996-2002 = 10



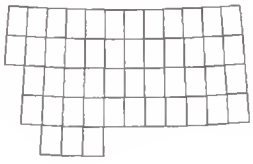


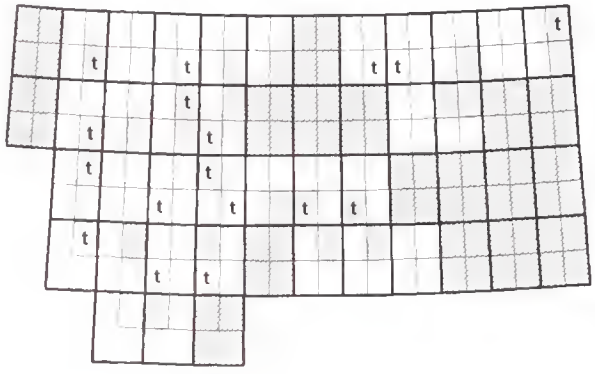
Western Sandpiper
Calidris mauri
1996-2002 = 11



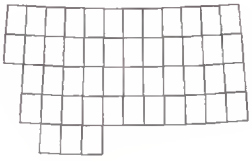


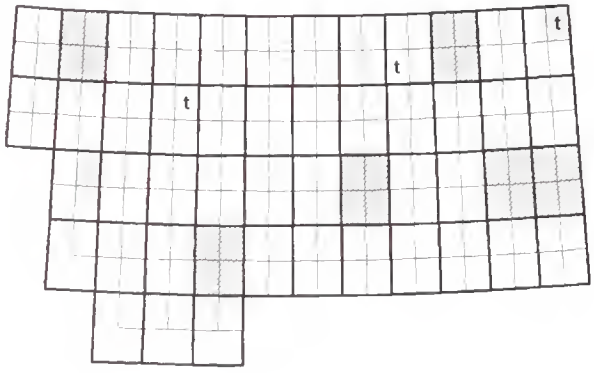
Least Sandpiper
Calidris minutilla
1996-2002 = 21



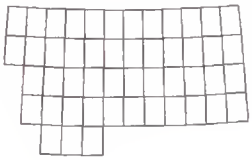


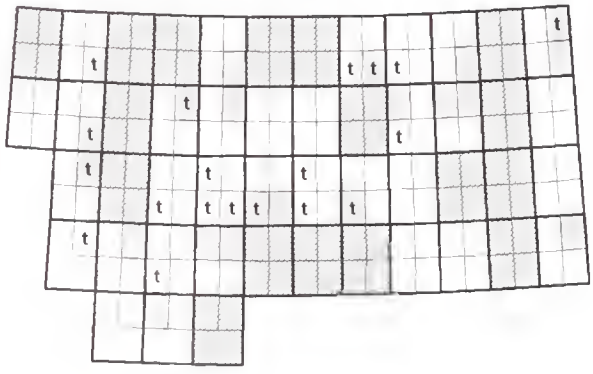
White-rumped Sandpiper
Calidris fuscicollis
1996-2002 = 7



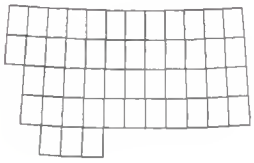


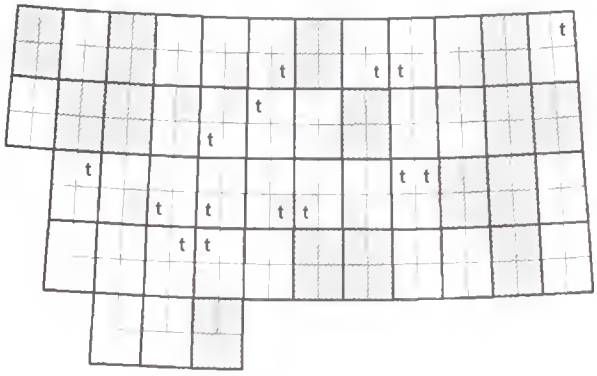
Baird's Sandpiper
Calidris bairdii
1996-2002 = 25



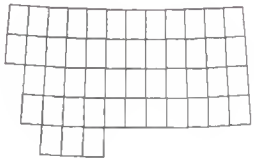


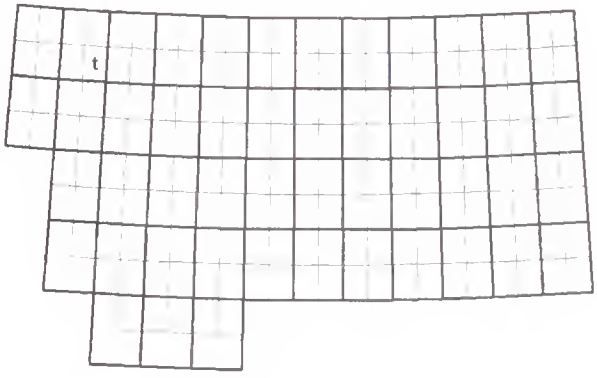
Pectoral Sandpiper
Calidris melanotos
1996-2002 = 18



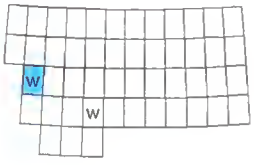


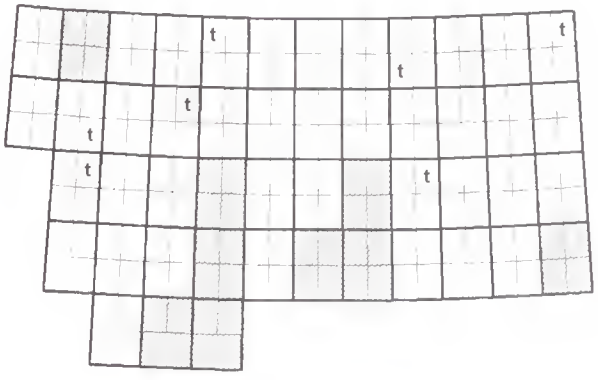
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Calidris acuminata
1996-2002 = 1; 11/2002 - QLL: 02D
n = 1



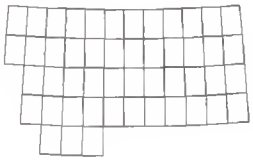


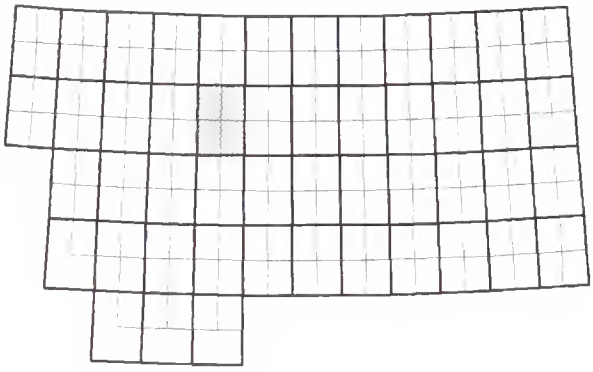
Dunlin
Calidris alpina
1996-2002 = 11



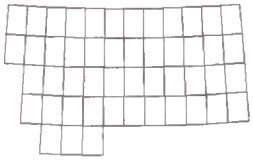


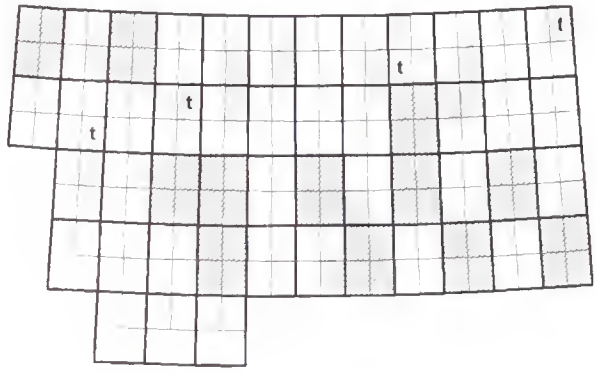
Curlew Sandpiper
Calidris ferruginea
1996-2002 = 0; 05/1972 - QLL: 17B
n = 1



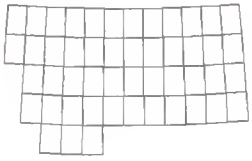


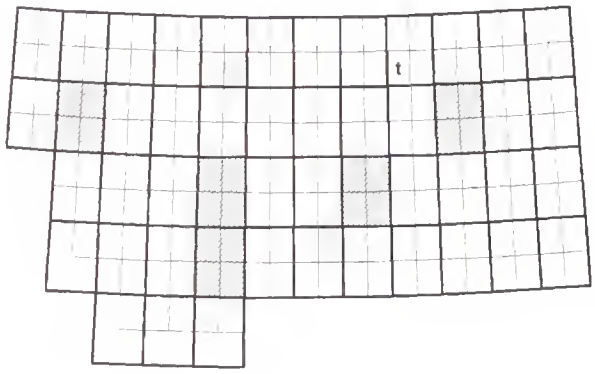
Stilt Sandpiper
Calidris himantopus
1996-2002 = 9



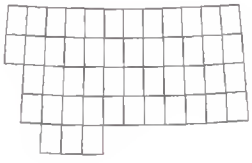


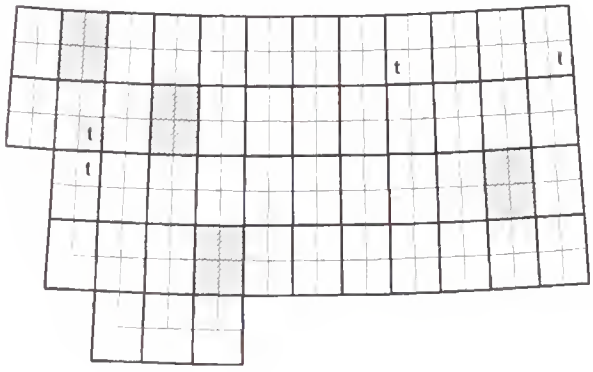
Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Tryngites subruficollis
1996-2002 = 1; 07/1996 - QLL: 09C
n = 11



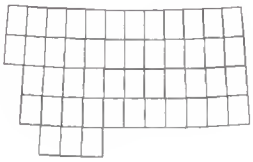


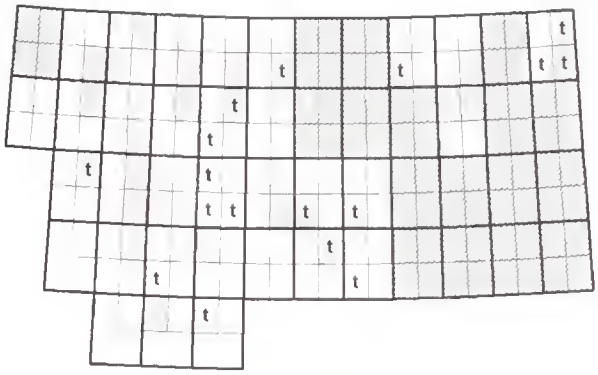
Short-billed Dowitcher
Limnodromus griseus
1996-2002 = 5



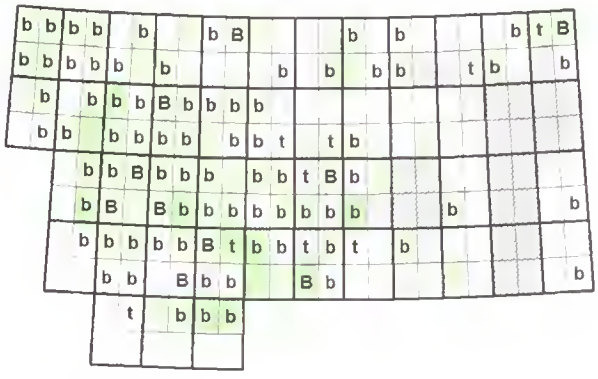


Long-billed Dowitcher
Limnodromus scolopaceus
1996-2002 = 24

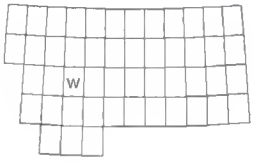


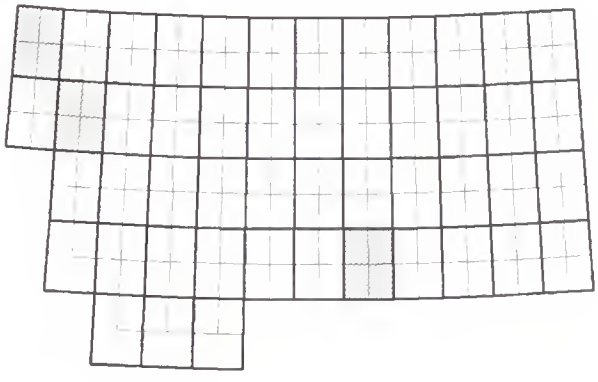


Wilson's Snipe
Gallinago delicata
1996-2002 = 280

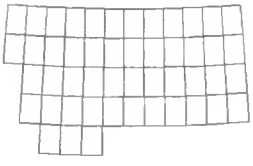


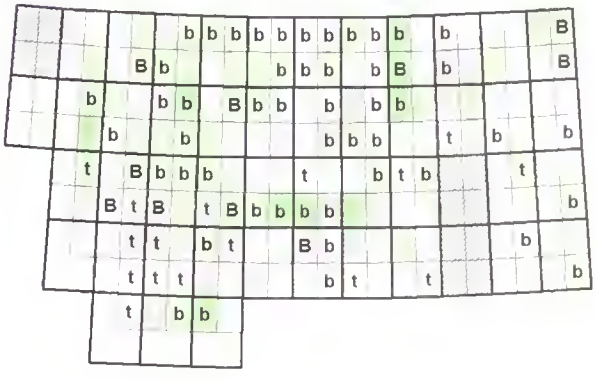
American Woodcock
Scolopax minor
1996-2002 = 1; 01/2000 - QLL: 27B
n = 4



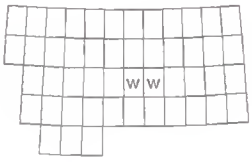


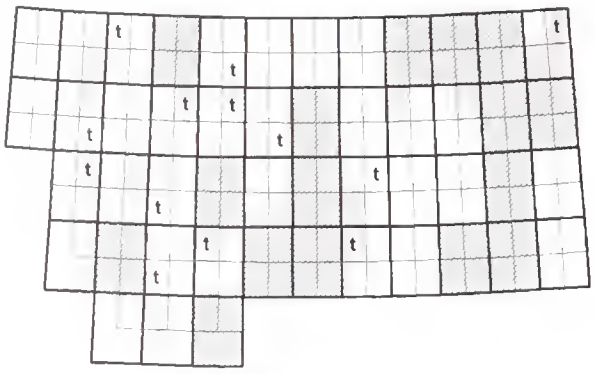
Wilson's Phalarope
Phalaropus tricolor
1996-2002 = 153
SI



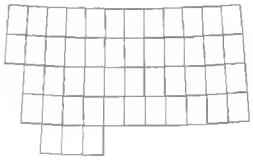


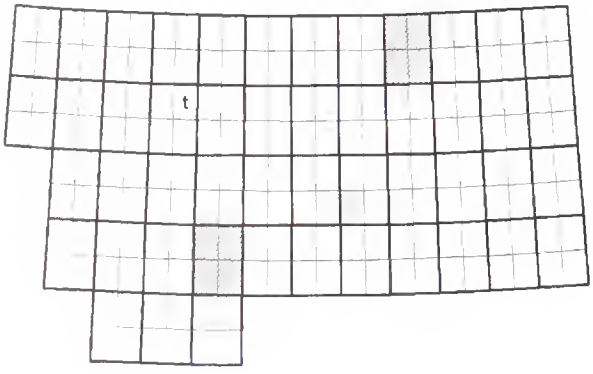
Red-necked Phalarope
Phalaropus lobatus
1996-2002 = 24





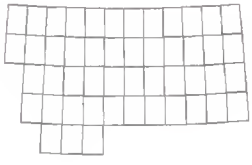
Red Phalarope
Phalaropus fulicarius
1996-2002 = 1; 10/2001 - QLL: 16B
n = 8

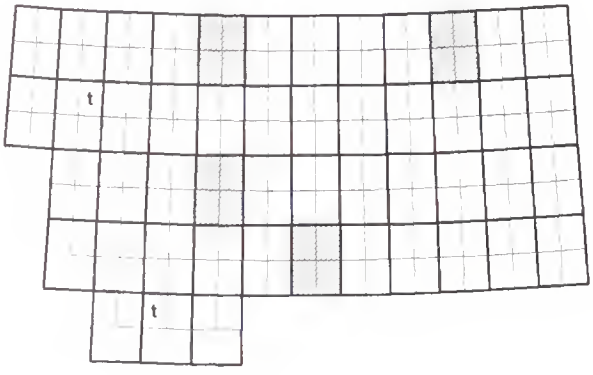




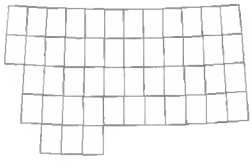
Laridae

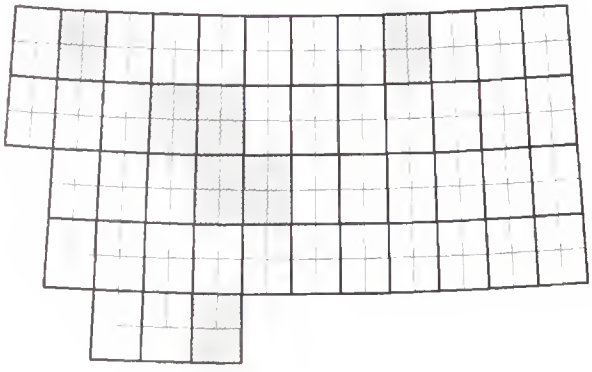
Pomarine Jaeger
Stercorarius pomarinus
1996-2002 = 2; 11/2000 - QLL: 14B
n = 6



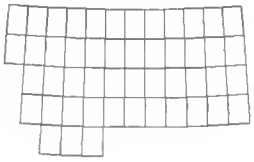


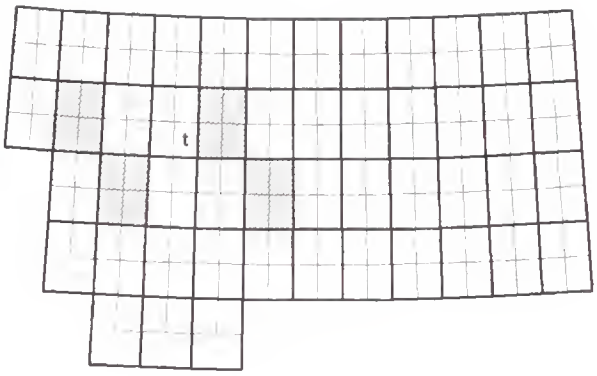
Parasitic Jaeger
Stercorarius parasiticus
1996-2002 = 0; 09/1980 - QLL: 17B
n = 13



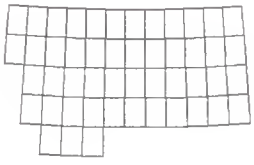


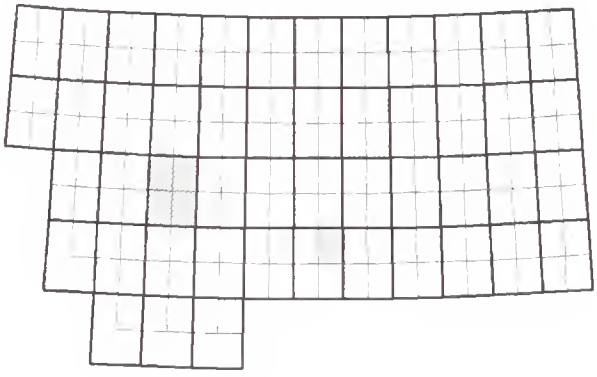
Long-tailed Jaeger
Stercorarius longicaudus
1996-2002 = 1; 09/2002 - QLL: 16D
n = 7



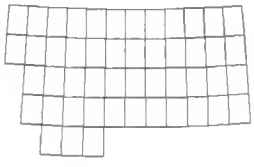


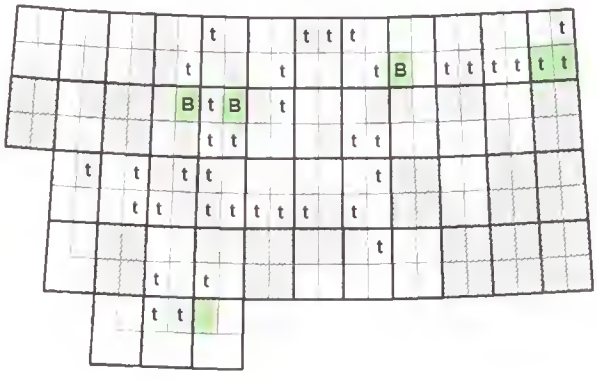
Laughing Gull
Larus atricilla
1996-2002 = 0; 07/1995 - QLL: 40B
n = 3





Franklin's Gull
Larus pipixcan
1996-2002 = 77
TES

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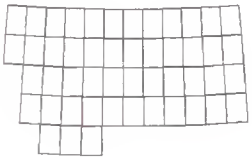
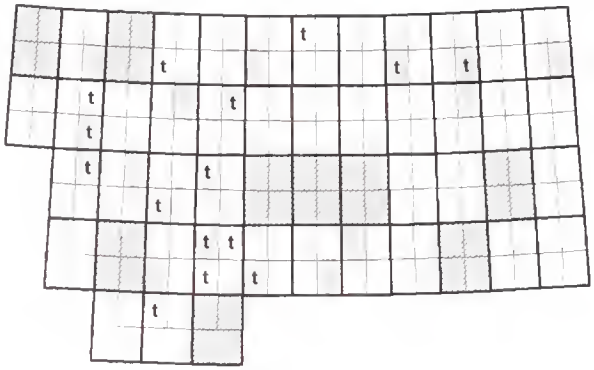
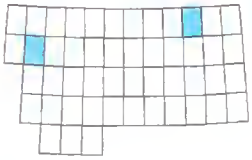
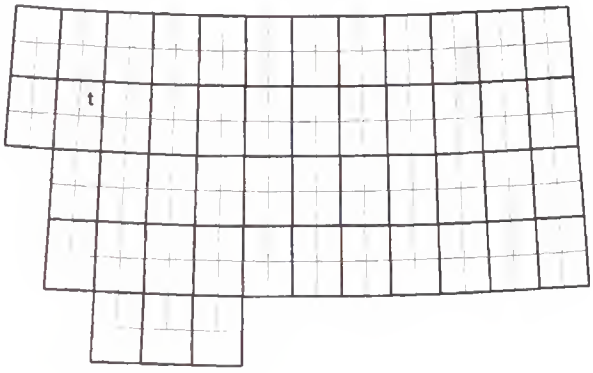
Bonaparte's Gull
Larus philadelphia
1996-2002 = 20



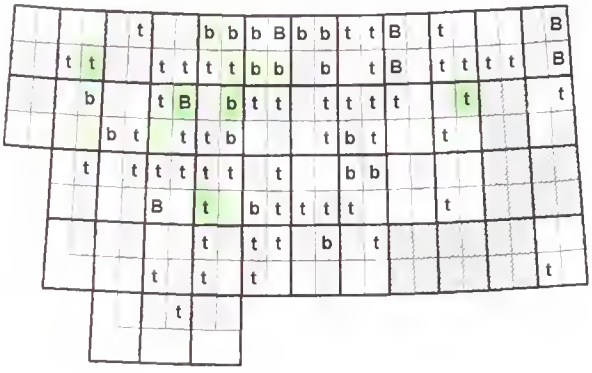


Mew Gull
Larus canus
1996-2002 = 2; 11/1999 - QLL: 14B
n = 9

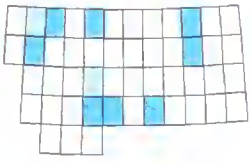


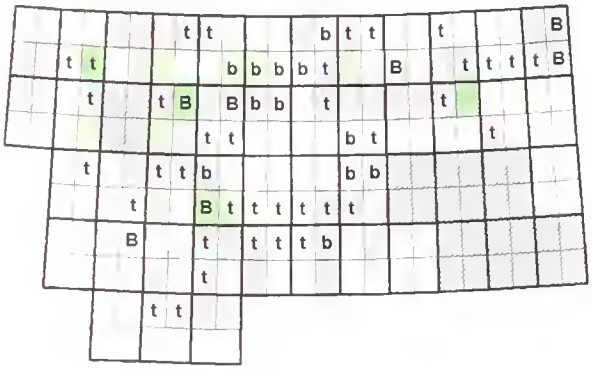


Ring-billed Gull
Larus delawarensis
1996-2002 = 187
SI

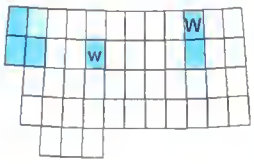


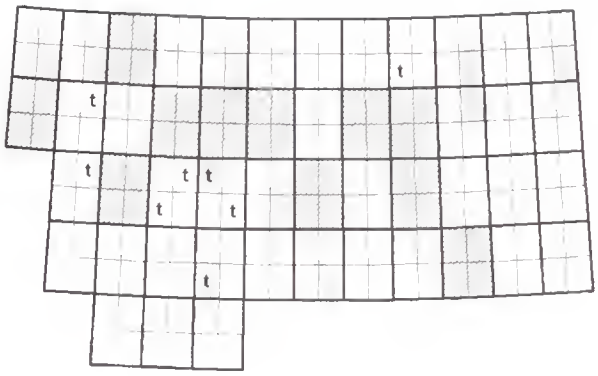
California Gull
Larus californicus
1996-2002 = 123
SI



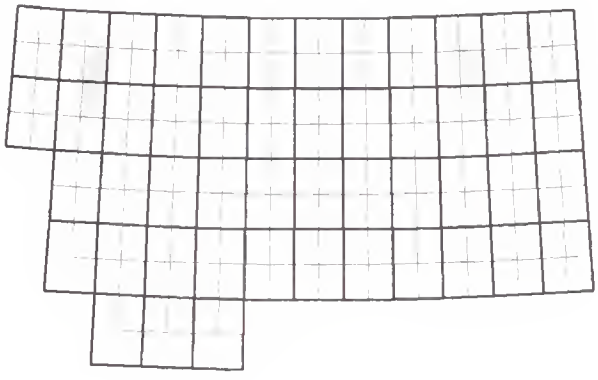


Herring Gull
Larus argentatus
1996-2002 = 12

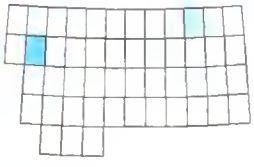


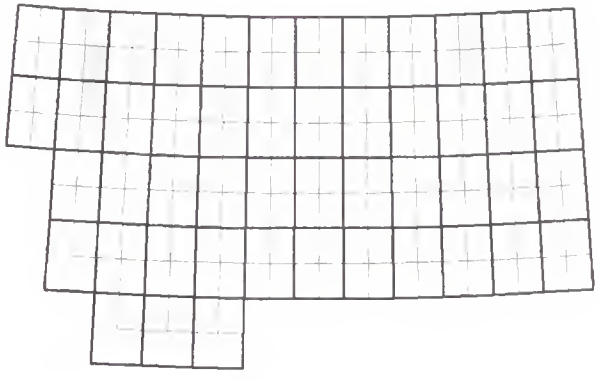


Thayer's Gull
Larus thayeri
1996-2002 = 0; 11/1995 - QLL: 14B
n = 11

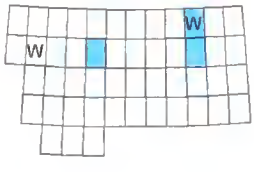


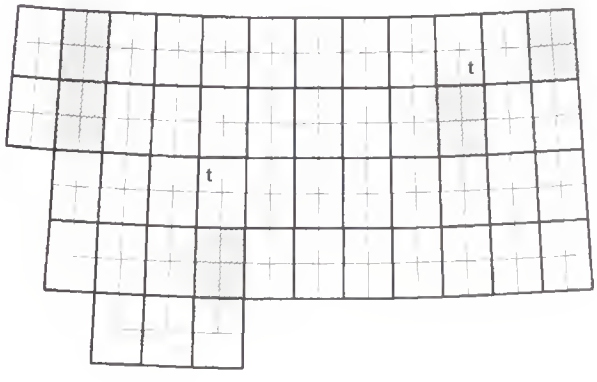
Glaucous-winged Gull
Larus glaucescens
1996-2002 = 0; 11/1995 - QLL: 14B
n = 7



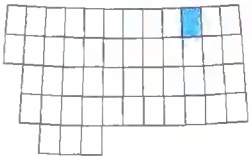


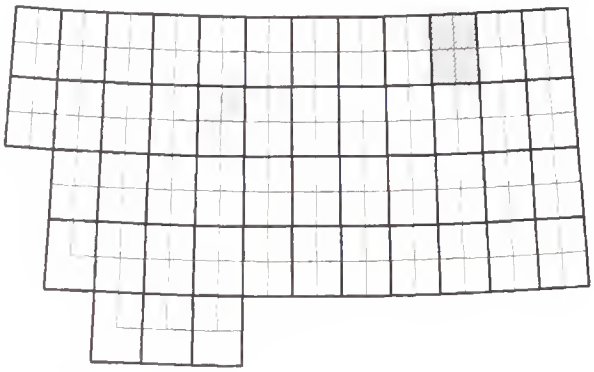
Glaucous Gull
Larus hyperboreus
1996-2002 = 7; 04/2001 - QLL: 10D
n = 16



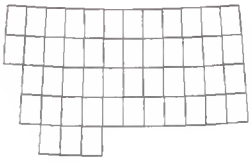


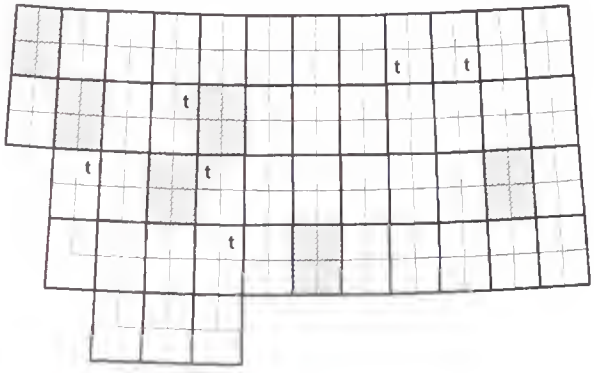
Great Black-backed Gull
Larus marinus
1996-2002 = 0; 05/1992 - QLL: 17B
n = 3



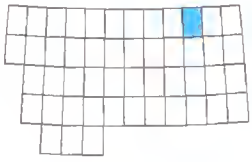


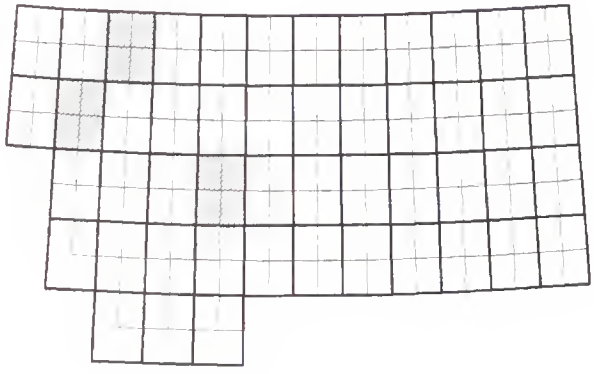
Sabine's Gull
Xema sabini
1996-2002 = 6; 09/1998 - QLL: 09C
n = 15



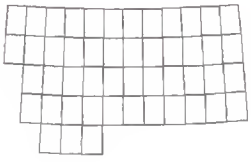


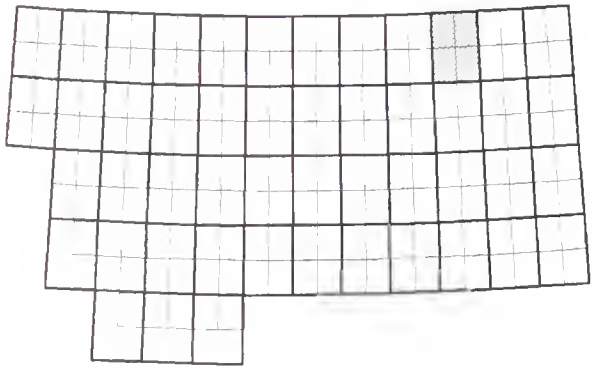
Black-legged Kittiwake
Rissa tridactyla
1996-2002 = 0; 11/1984 - QLL: 03A
n = 4



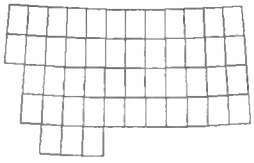


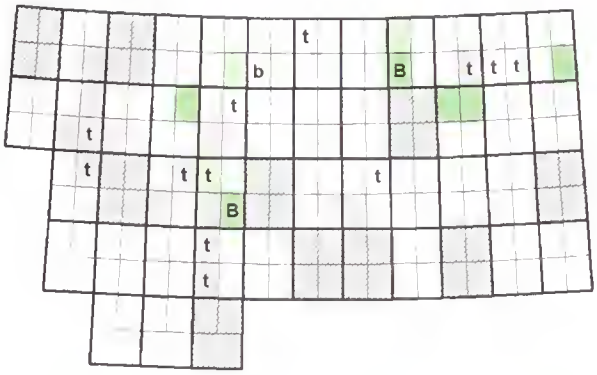
Ivory Gull
Pagophila eburnea
1996-2002 = 0; 05/1974 - QLL: 10D
n = 1



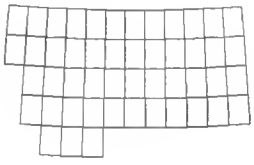


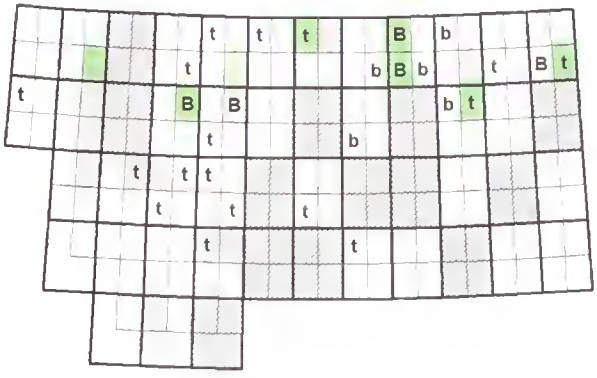
Caspian Tern
Sterna caspia
1996-2002 = 21
TES



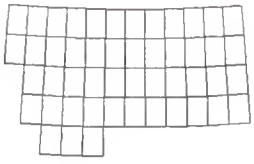


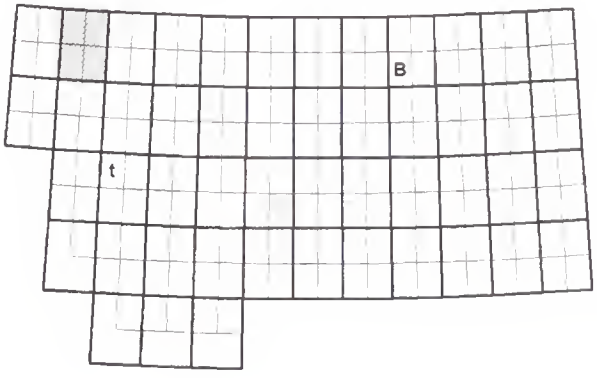
Common Tern
Sterna hirundo
1996-2002 = 48
TES



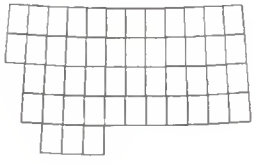


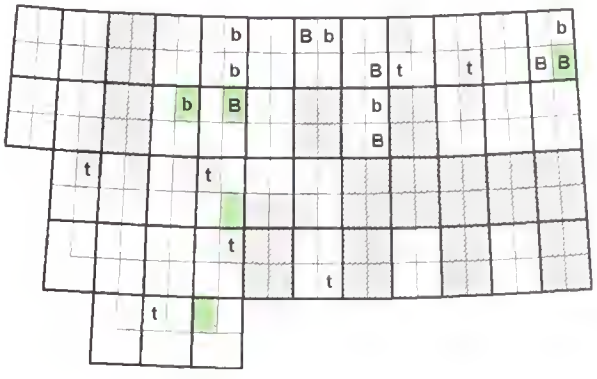
Arctic Tern
Sterna paradisaea
1996-2002 = 2; 11/1999 - QLL: 26A
n = 4



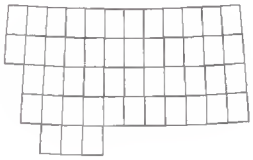


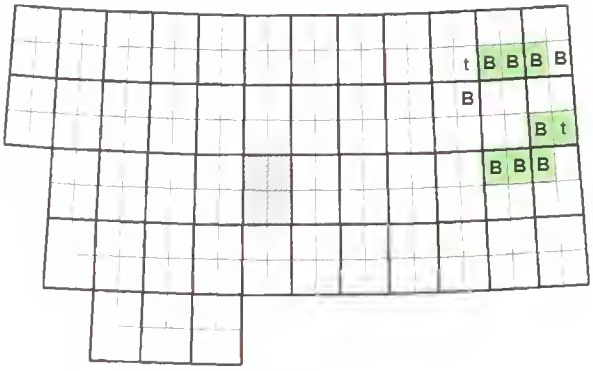
Forster's Tern
Sterna forsteri
1996-2002 = 29
TES



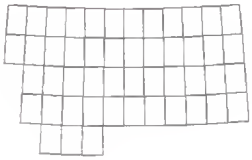


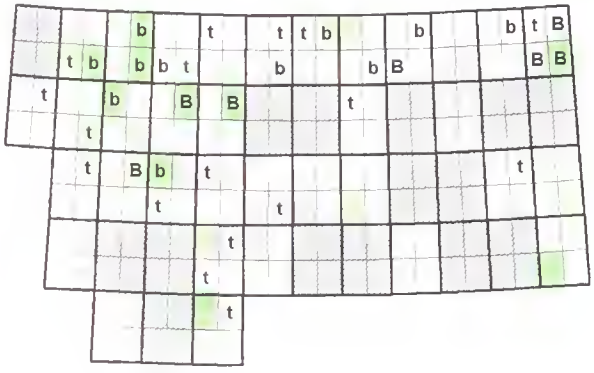
Least Tern
Sterna antillarum
1996-2002 = 13
TES





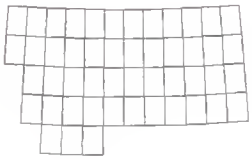
Black Tern
Chlidonias niger
1996-2002 = 56
TES

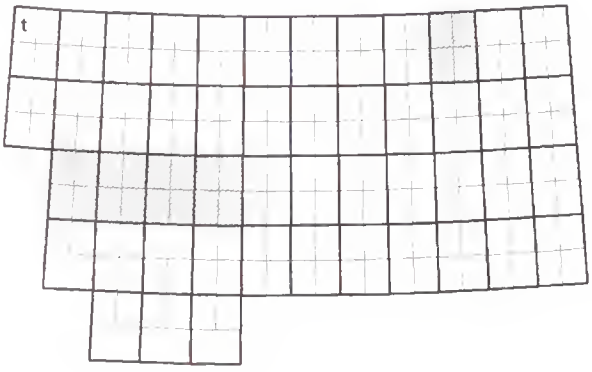




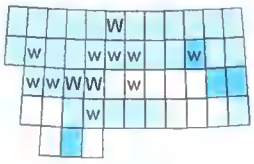
Verdac

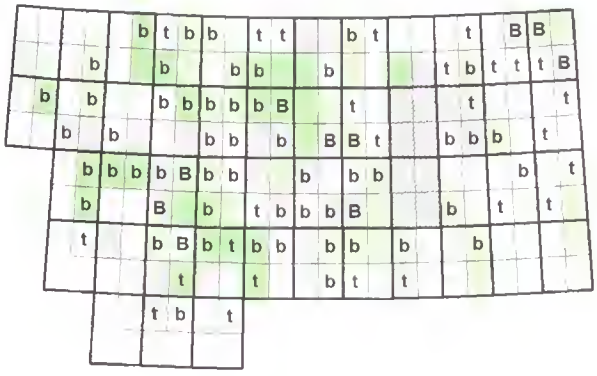
Ancient Murrelet
Synthliboramphus antiquus
1996-2002 = 1; 08/1996 - QLL: 01A
n = 8



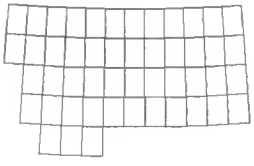


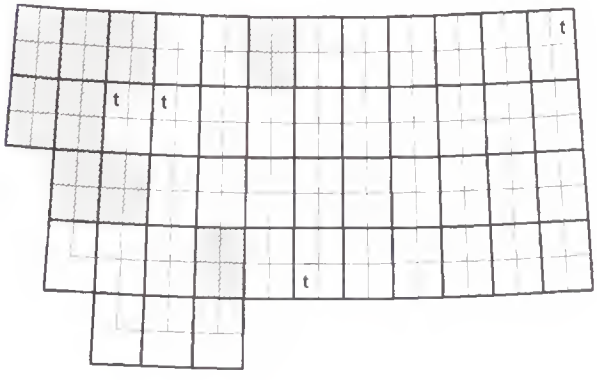
Rock Dove
Columba livia
1996-2002 = 212



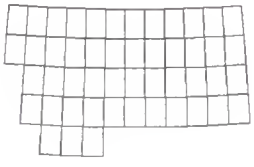


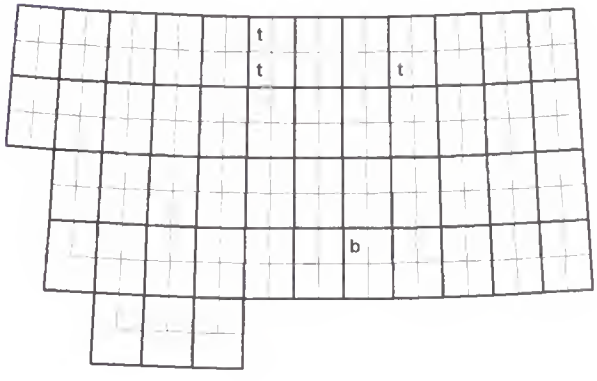
Band-tailed Pigeon
Columba fasciata
1996-2002 = 4; 08/2002 - QLL: 12B
n = 15



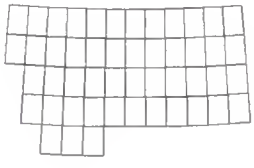


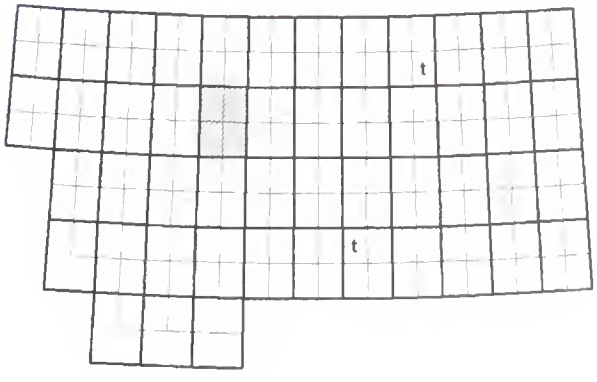
Eurasian Collared-Dove
Streptopelia decaocto
1996-2002 = 5; 06/2001 - QLL: 41A
n = 5





White-winged Dove
Zenaida asiatica
1996-2002 = 2; 08/2002 - QLL: 09D
n = 3

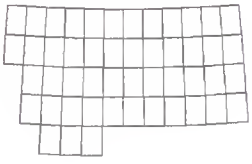


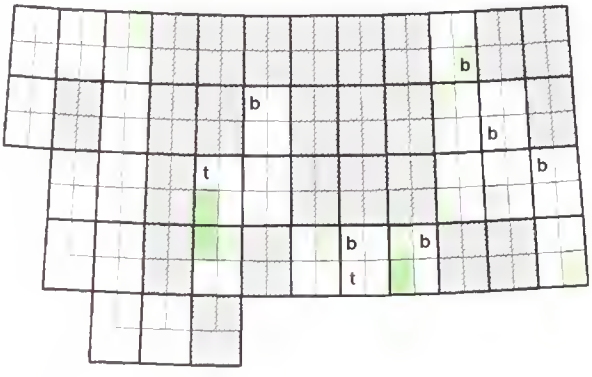


Mourning Dove
Zenaida macroura
1996-2002 = 434

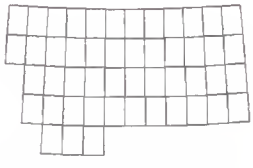
CUCULIFORMES Cuculidae

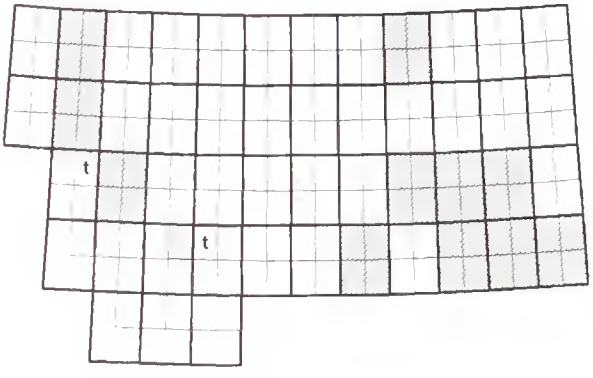
Black-billed Cuckoo
Coccyzus erythropthalmus
1996-2002 = 9
SI





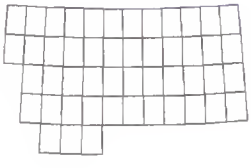
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Coccyzus americanus
1996-2002 = 3; 07/2002 - QLL: 38A
n = 18 TES

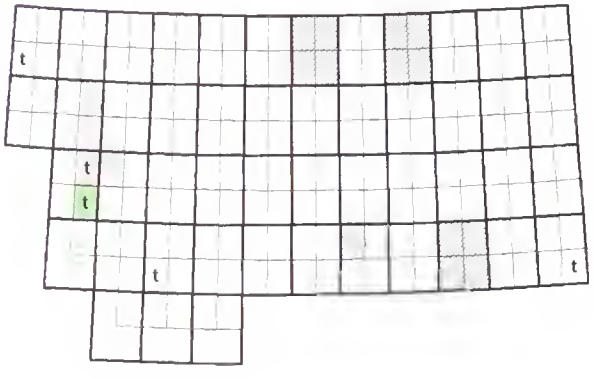




STRIGIFORMES Strigidae

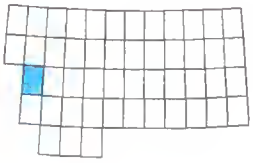
Barn Owl
Tyto alba
1996-2002 = 6
TES

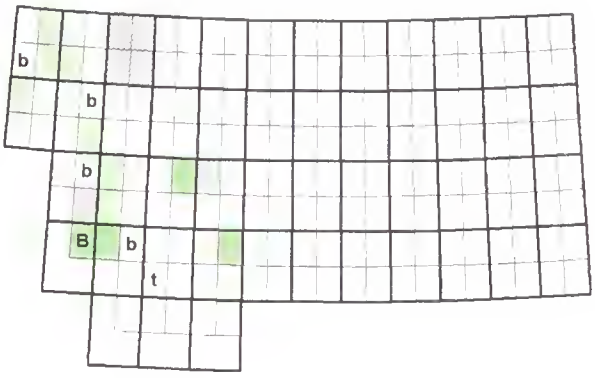




Flammulated Owl
Otus flammeolus

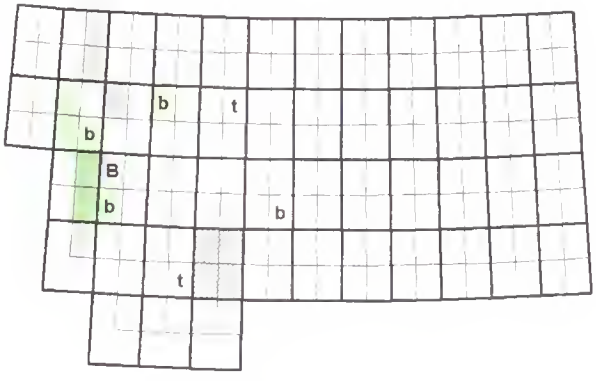
1996-2002 = 8
TES





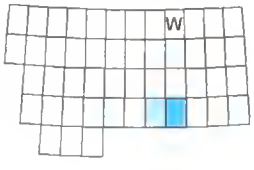
Western Screech-Owl
Otus kennicottii

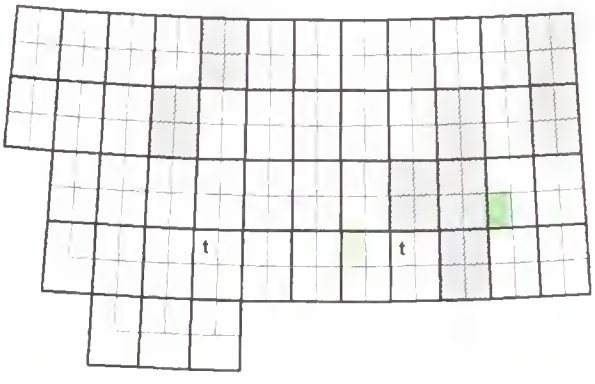
1996-2002 = 9
SI



Eastern Screech-Owl
Otus asio

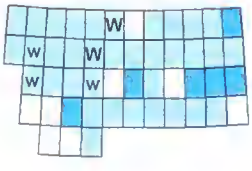
1996-2002 = 4
SI

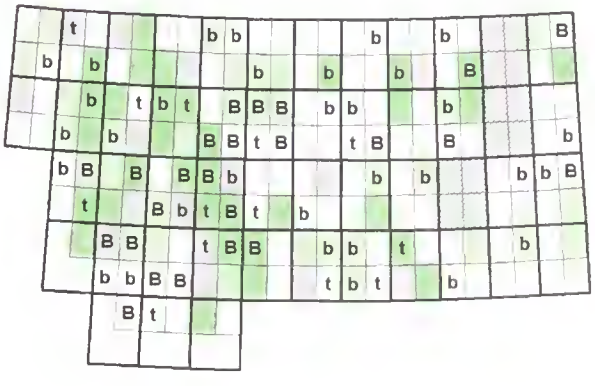




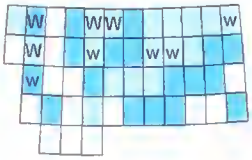
Great Horned Owl
Bubo virginianus

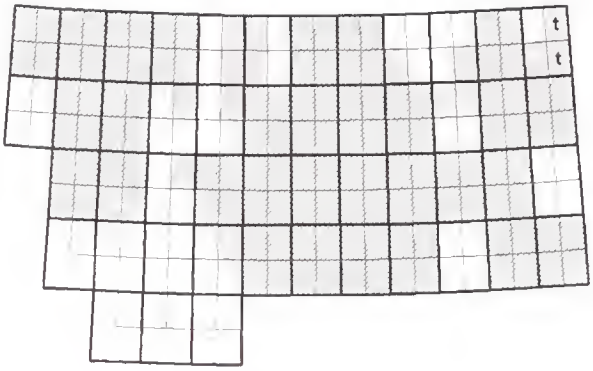
1996-2002 = 126



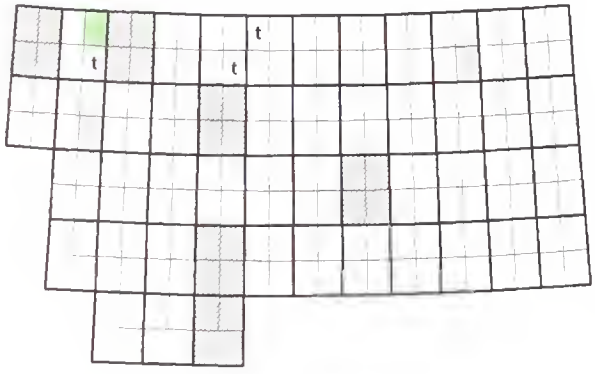


Snowy Owl
Nyctea scandiaca
1996-2002 = 25

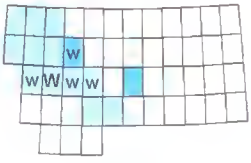


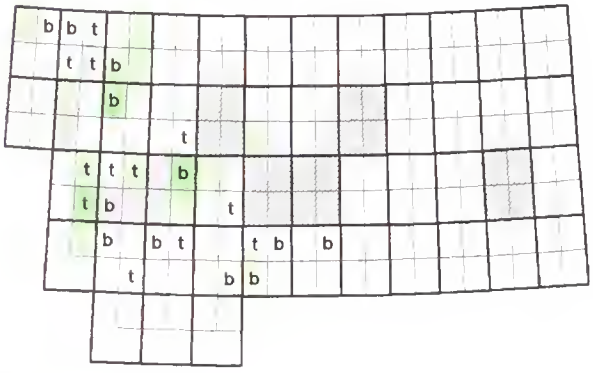


Northern Hawk Owl
Surnia ulula
1996-2002 = 3;
TES

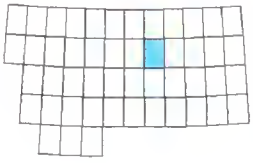


Northern Pygmy-Owl
Glaucidium gnoma
1996-2002 = 41

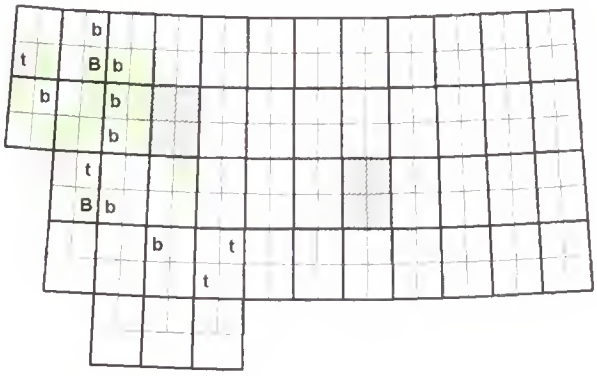




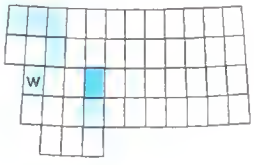
Burrowing Owl
Athene cunicularia
1996-2002 = 110
TES

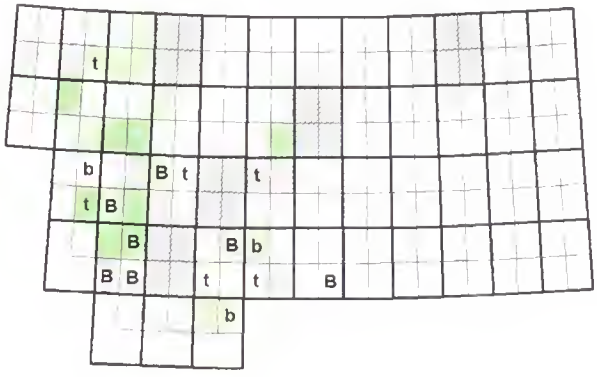


Barred Owl
Strix varia
1996-2002 = 19

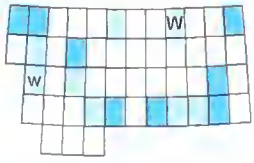


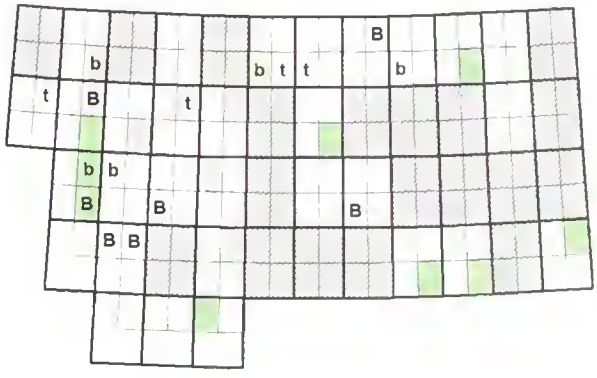
Great Gray Owl
Strix nebulosa
1996-2002 = 25
TES



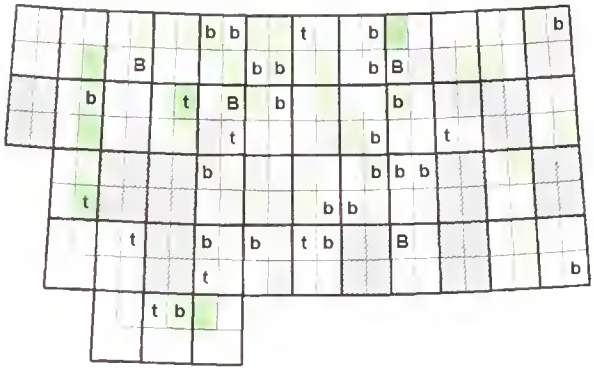


Long-eared Owl
Asio otus
1996-2002 = 24

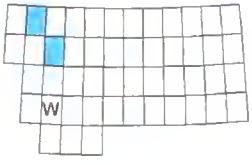


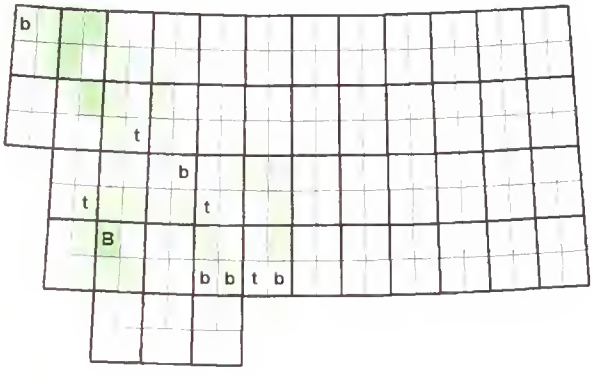


Short-eared Owl
Asio flammeus
1996-2002 = 70
SI

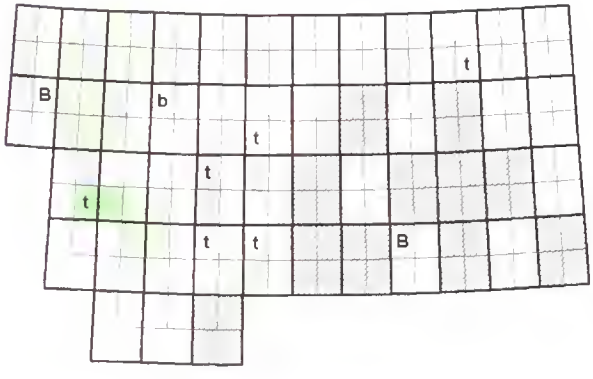


Boreal Owl
Aegolius funereus
1996-2002 = 12



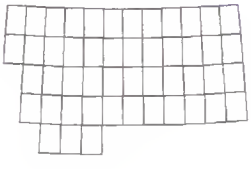


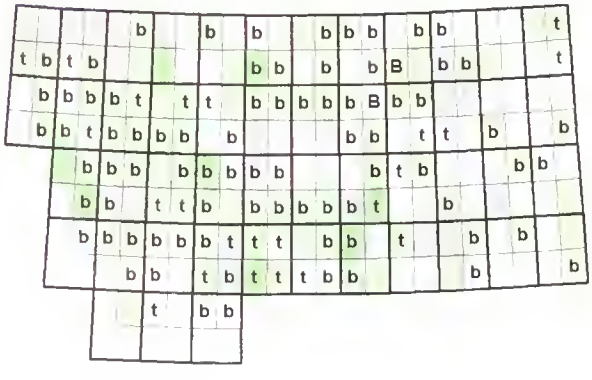
Northern Saw-whet Owl
Aegolius acadicus
1996-2002 = 18



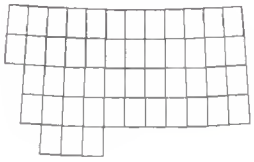
CAPRIMULGIFORMES Caprimulgida

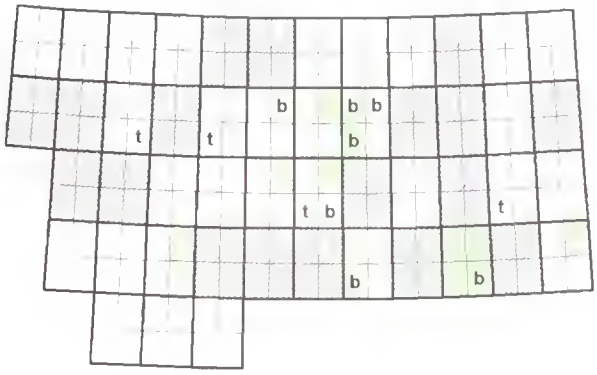
Common Nighthawk
Chordeiles minor
1996-2002 = 225



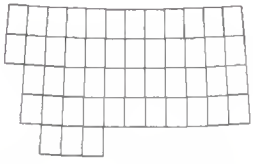


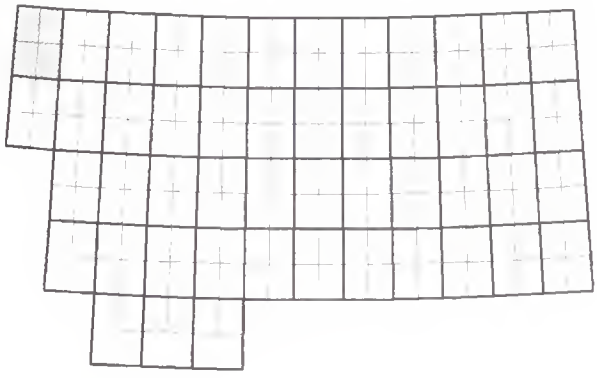
Common Poorwill
Phalaenoptilus nuttallii
1996-2002 = 14
SI





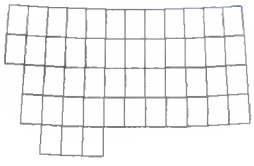
Whip-poor-will
Caprimulgus vociferus
1996-2002 = 0; 05/1994 - QLL: 34C
n = 2

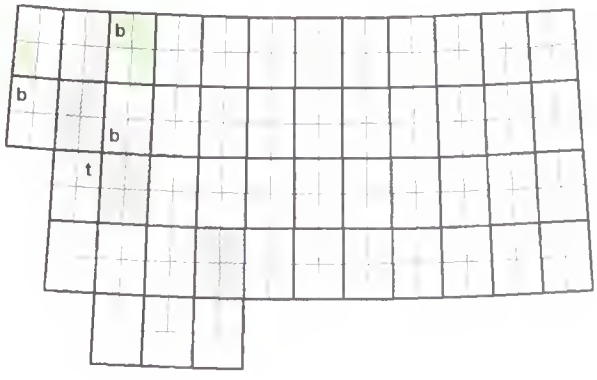




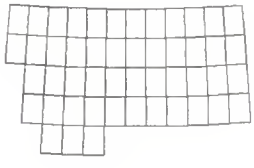
APODIFORMES: Apodidae

Black Swift
Cypseloides niger
1996-2002 = 7
TES

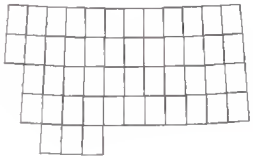


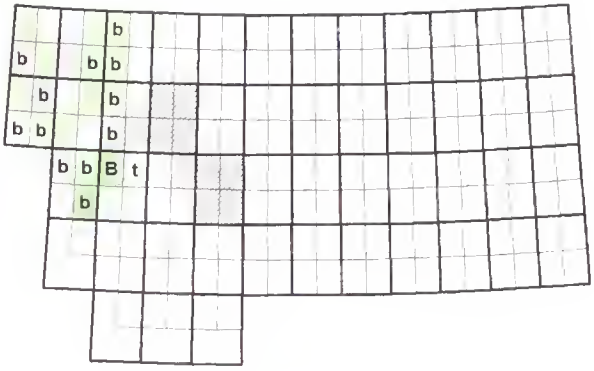


Chimney Swift
Chaetura pelagica
1996-2002 = 6
SI

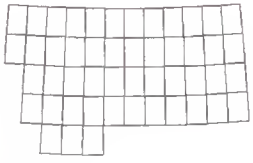


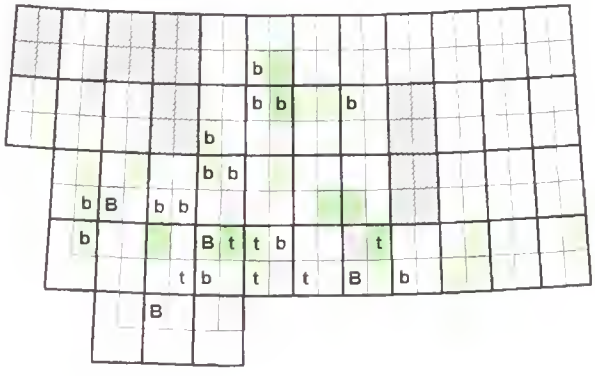
Vaux's Swift
Chaetura vauxi
1996-2002 = 38





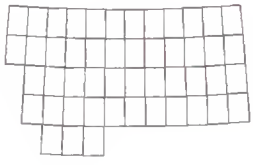
White-throated Swift
Aeronautes saxatalis
1996-2002 = 33

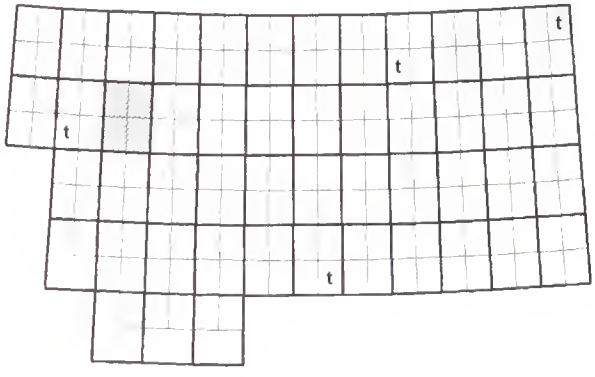




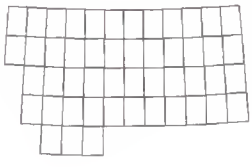
Trochilidae

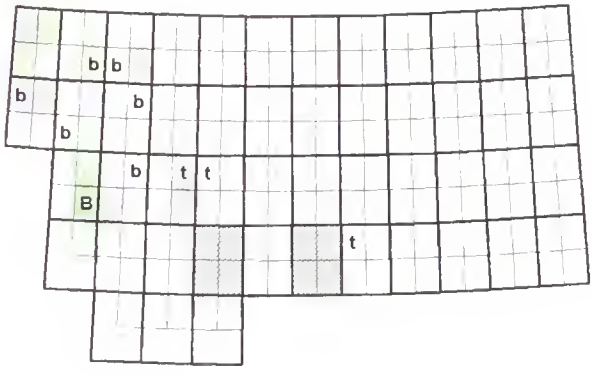
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Archilochus colubris
1996-2002 = 8; 08/2001 - QLL: 14C
n = 12



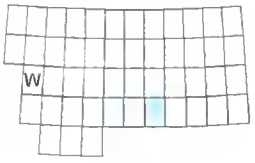


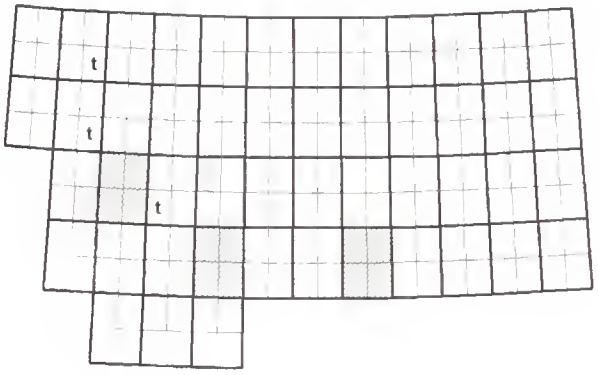
Black-chinned Hummingbird
Archilochus alexandri
1996-2002 = 15



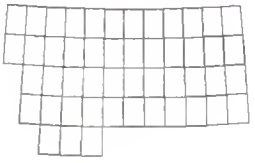


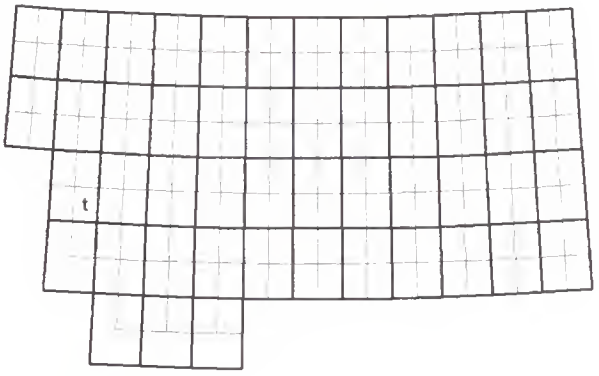
Anna's Hummingbird
Calypte anna
1996-2002 = 4; 12/2001 - QLL: 25B
n = 14



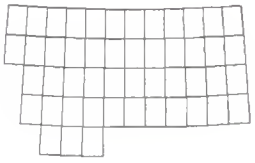


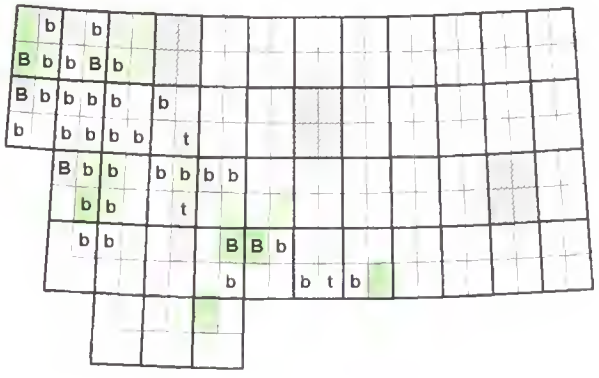
Costa's Hummingbird
Calypte costae
1996-2002 = 1; 10/2001 - QLL: 25D
n = 1



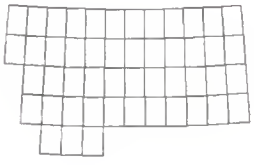


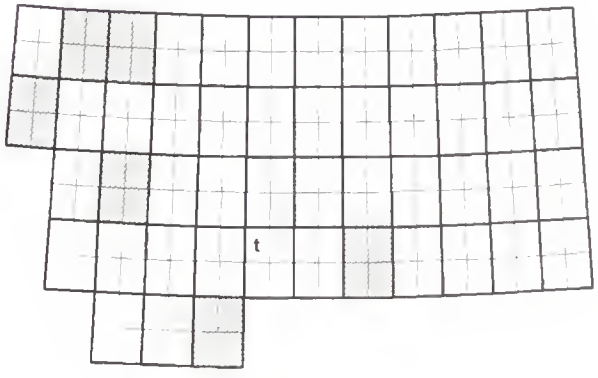
Calliope Hummingbird
Stellula calliope
1996-2002 = 99



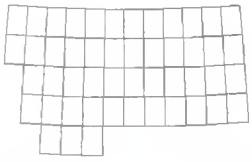


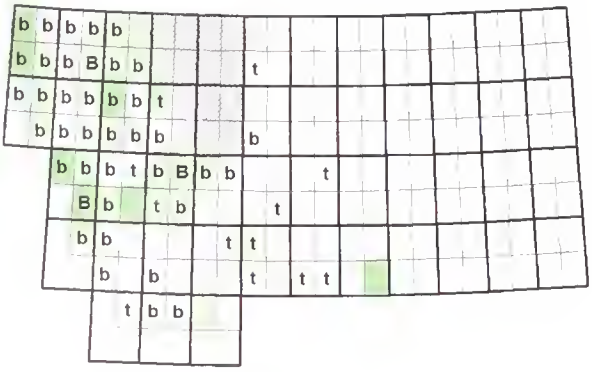
Broad-tailed Hummingbird
Selasphorus platycercus
1996-2002 = 2; 06/2001 - QLL: 39A
n = 10 TES





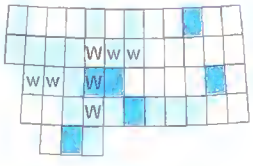
Rufous Hummingbird
Selasphorus rufus
1996-2002 = 115

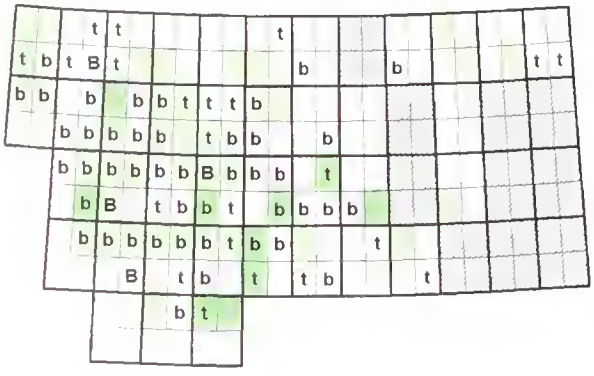




CORACIIFORMES Alcedinidae

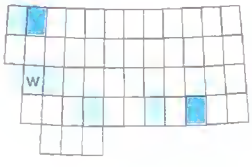
Belted Kingfisher
Ceryle alcyon
1996-2002 = 161

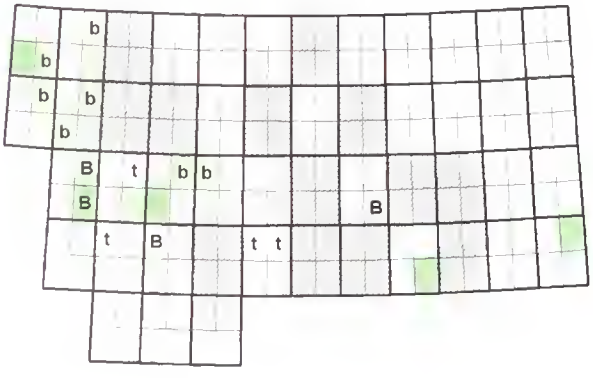




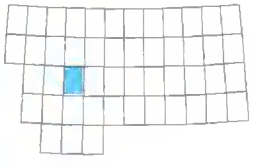
PICIFORMES Picidae

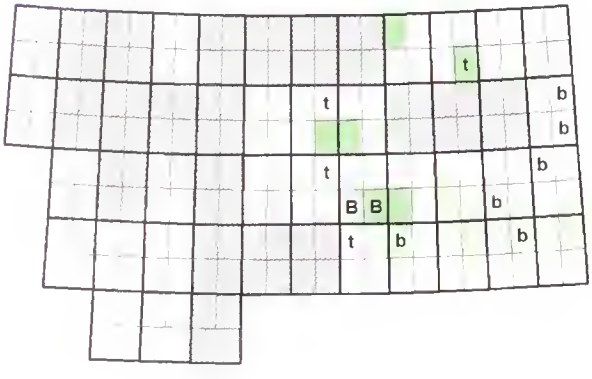
Lewis's Woodpecker
Melanerpes lewis
1996-2002 = 30
TES





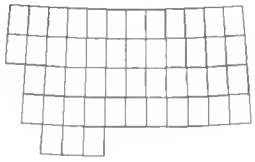
Red-headed Woodpecker
Melanerpes erythrocephalus
1996-2002 = 16
TES

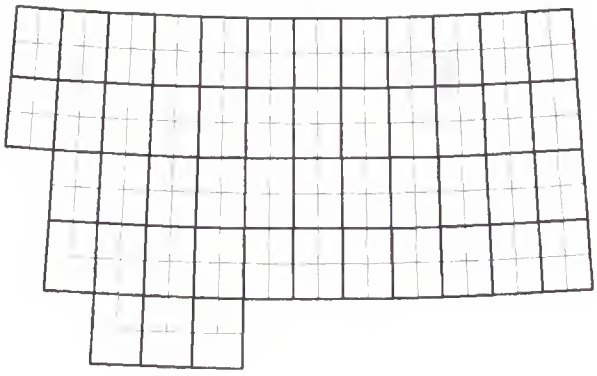




Red-bellied Woodpecker
Melanerpes carolinus

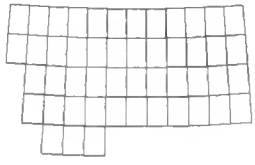
1996-2002 = 0; 11/1992 - QLL: 10C
n = 2

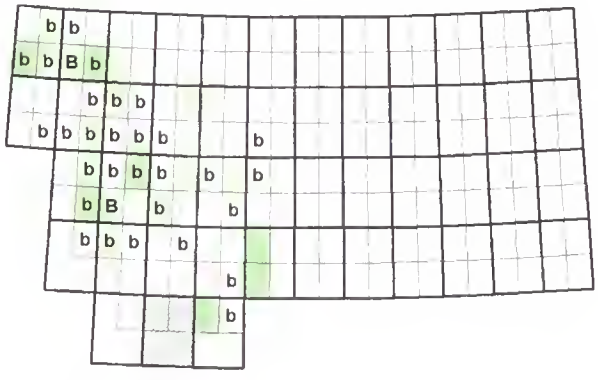




Williamson's Sapsucker
Sphyrapicus thyroideus

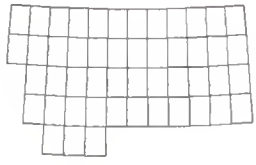
1996-2002 = 65
SI

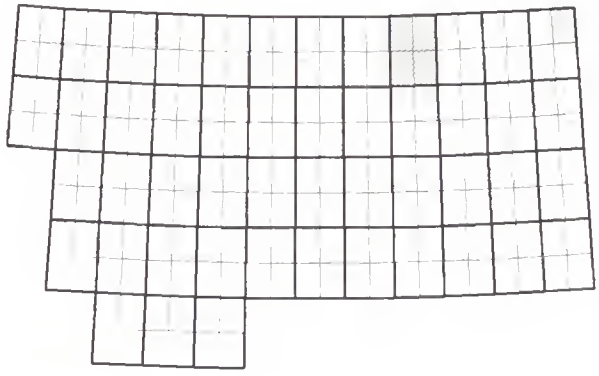




Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Sphyrapicus varius

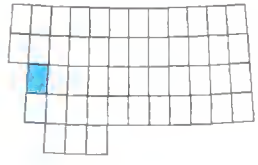
1996-2002 = 0; 09/1995 - QLL: 12B
n = 2

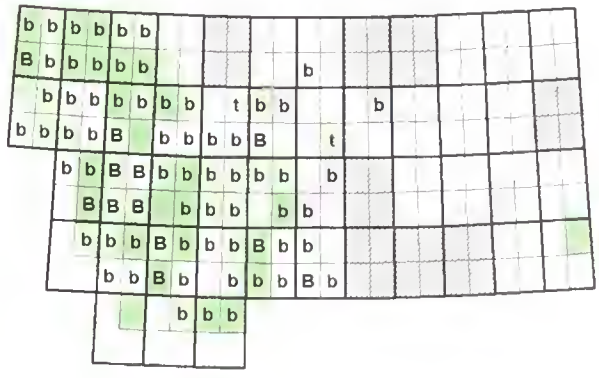




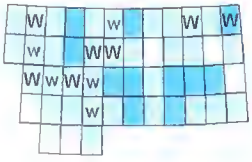
Red-naped Sapsucker
Sphyrapicus nuchalis

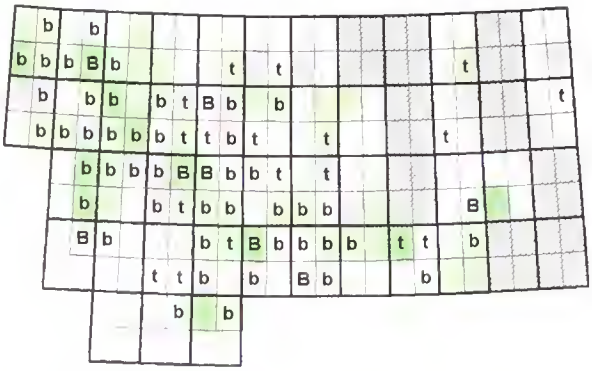
1996-2002 = 229



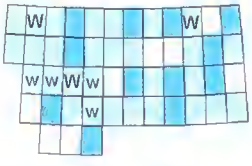


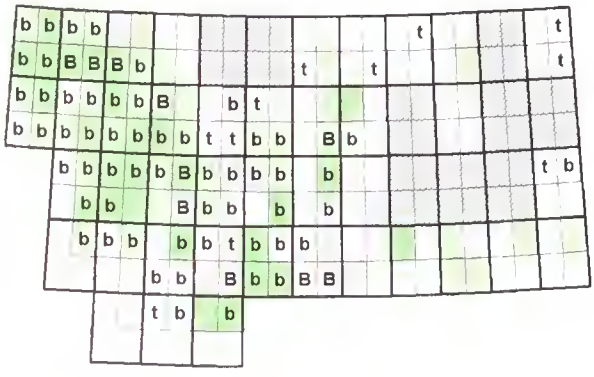
Downy Woodpecker
Picoides pubescens
1996-2002 = 170



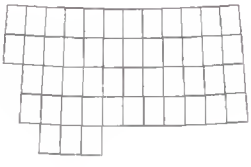


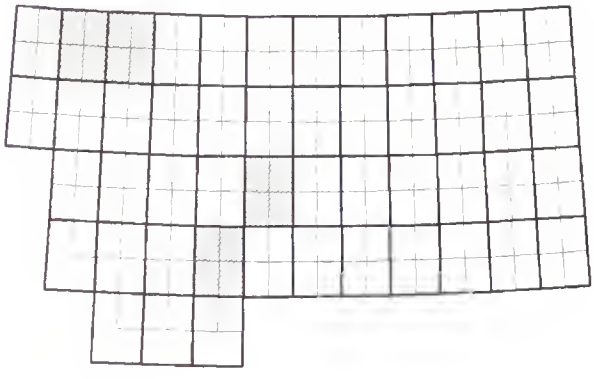
Hairy Woodpecker
Picoides villosus
1996-2002 = 247



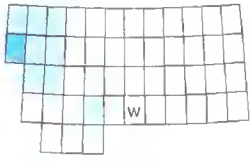


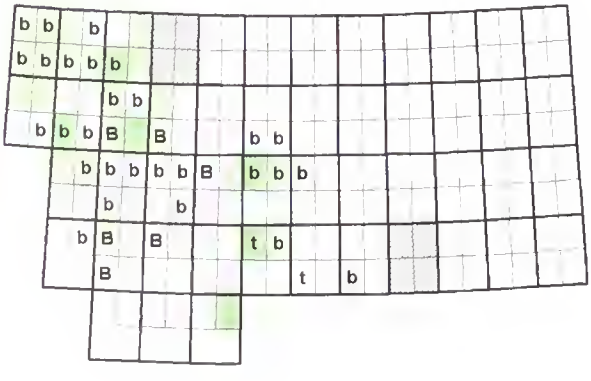
White-headed Woodpecker
Picoides albolarvatus
1996-2002 = 0; 12/1991 - QLL: 01C
n = 8



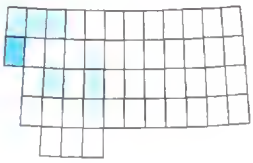


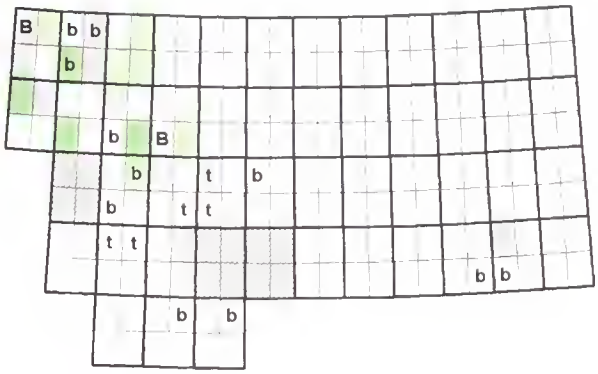
Three-toed Woodpecker
Picoides tridactylus
1996-2002 = 69
SI





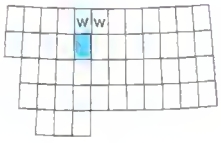
Black-backed Woodpecker
Picoides arcticus
1996-2002 = 25
TES

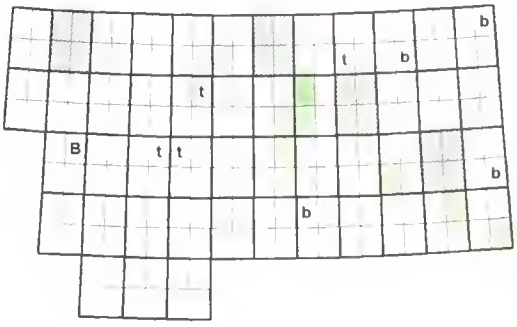




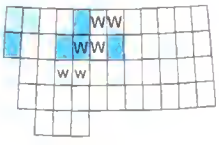
Northern Flicker
Colaptes auratus
1996-2002 = 337

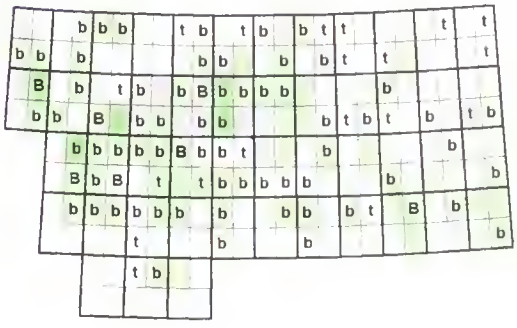
Yellow-shafted Flicker
Colaptes auratus auratus
1996-2002 = 17



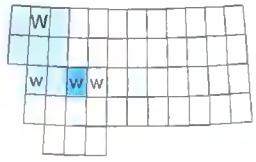


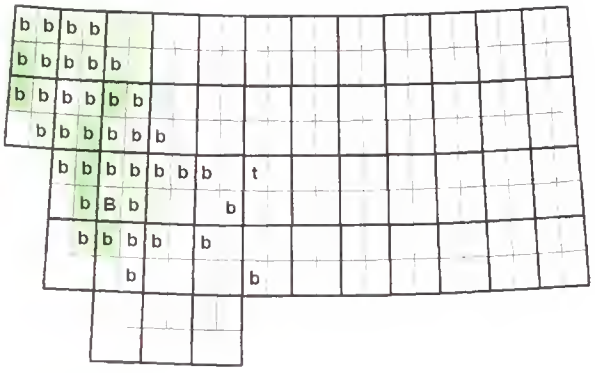
Red-shafted Flicker
Colaptes auratus cafer
1996-2002 = 235





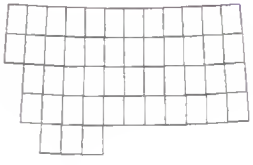
Pileated Woodpecker
Dryocopus pileatus
1996-2002 = 160

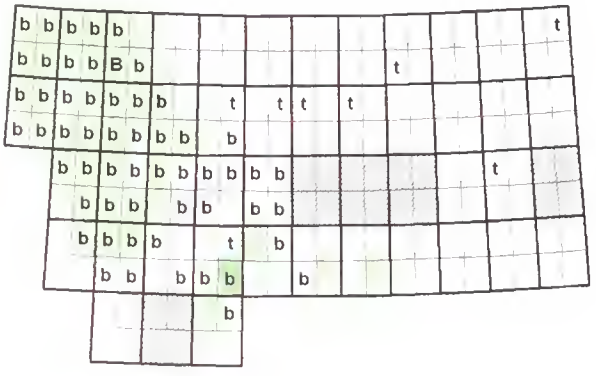




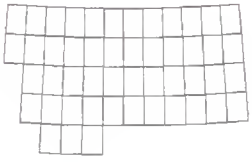
PASSERIFORMES Tyrannidae

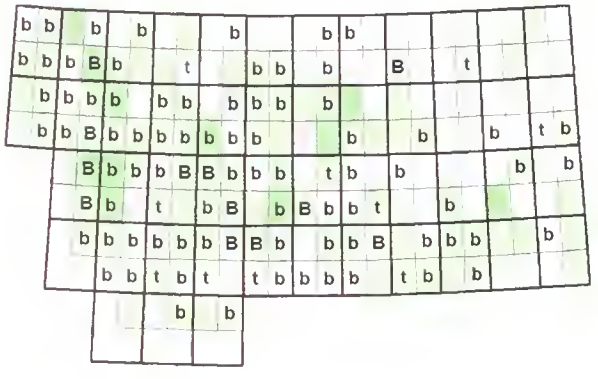
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Contopus cooperi
1996-2002 = 187
TES



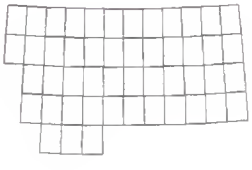


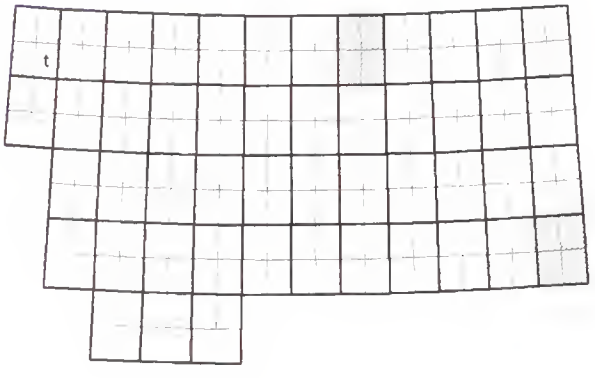
Western Wood-Pewee
Contopus sordidulus
1996-2002 = 275



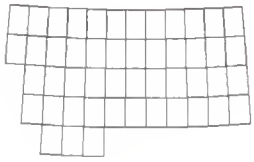


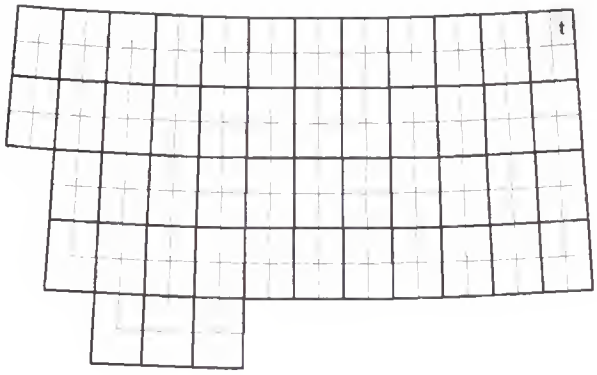
Eastern Wood-Pewee
Contopus virens
1996-2002 = 1; 06/1996 - QLL: 01D
n = 4



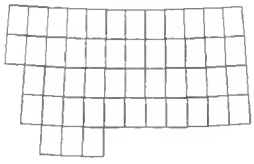


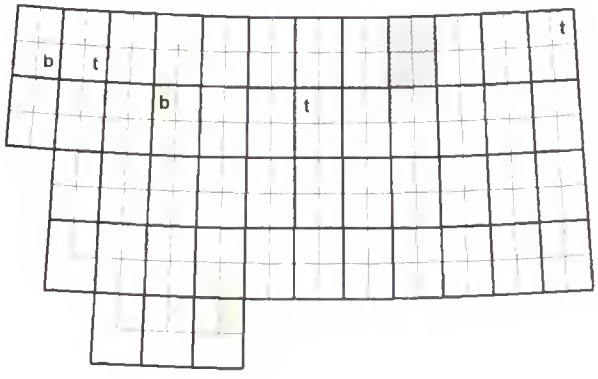
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Empidonax flaviventris
1996-2002 = 2; 08/1996 - QLL: 12B
n = 3



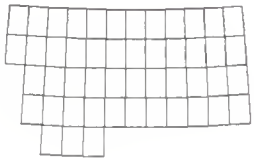


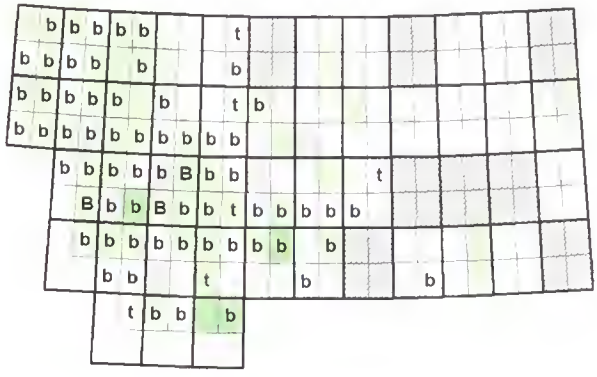
Alder Flycatcher
Empidonax alnorum
1996-2002 = 5; 06/2002 - QLL: 02D
n = 16 TES



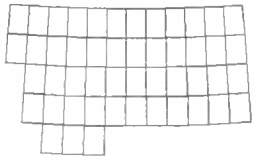


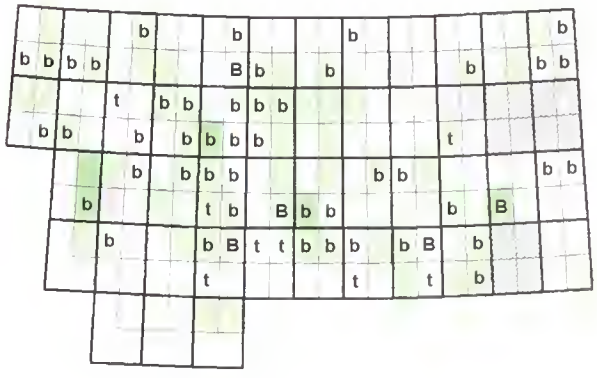
Willow Flycatcher
Empidonax traillii
1996-2002 = 207



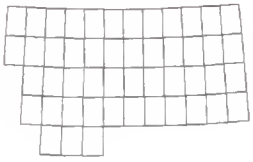


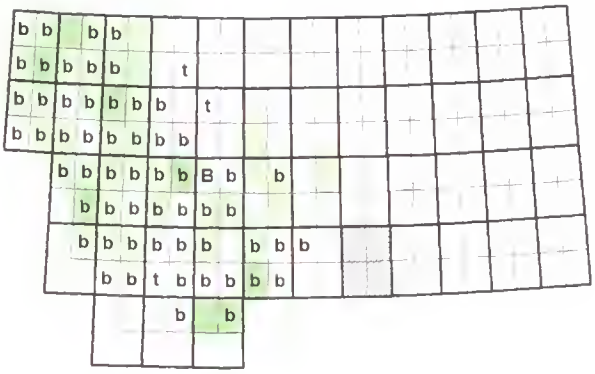
Least Flycatcher
Empidonax minimus
1996-2002 = 118



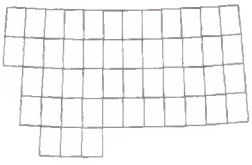


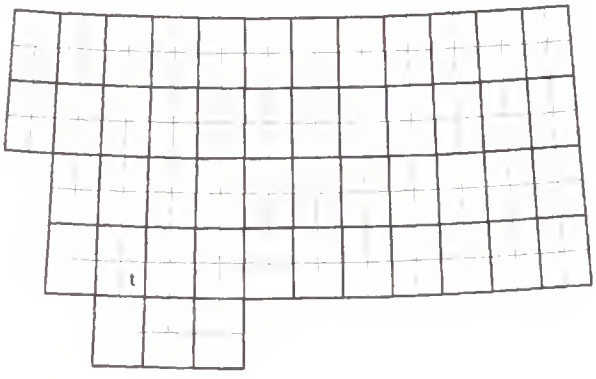
Hammond's Flycatcher
Empidonax hammondii
1996-2002 = 230



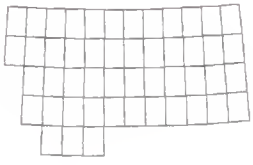


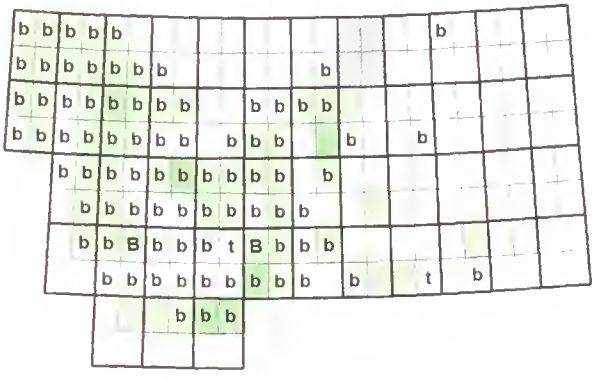
Gray Flycatcher
Empidonax wrightii
1996-2002 = 1; 06/1999 - QLL: 36D
n = 1



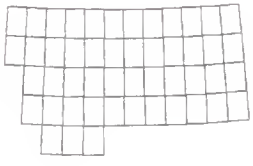


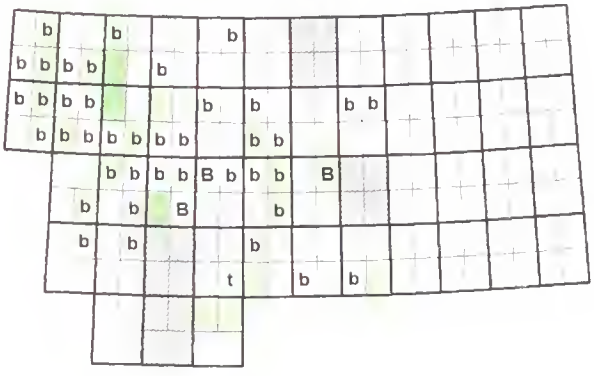
Dusky Flycatcher
Empidonax oberholseri
1996-2002 = 312





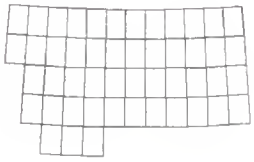
Cordilleran Flycatcher
Empidonax occidentalis
1996-2002 = 83

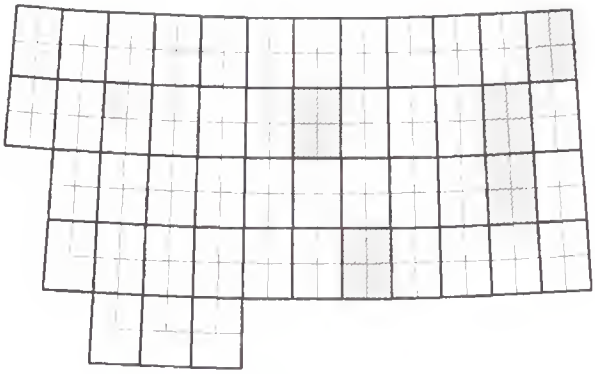




Eastern Phoebe
Sayornis phoebe

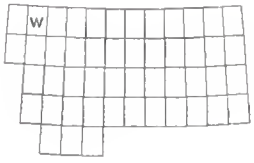
1996-2002 = 0; 05/1994 - QLL: 15A
n = 6

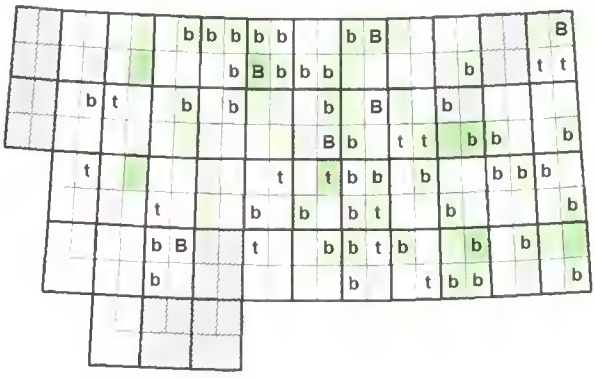




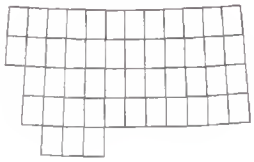
Say's Phoebe
Sayornis saya

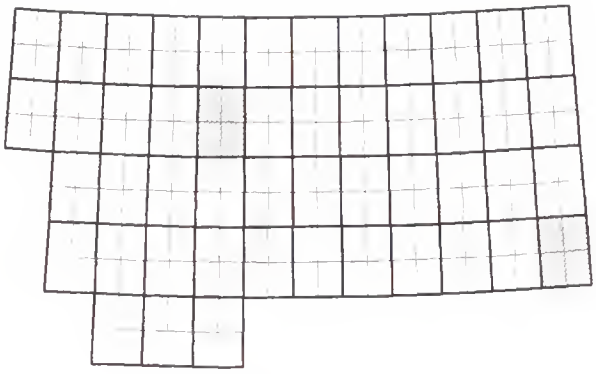
1996-2002 = 125



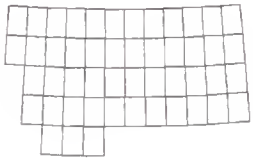

b b b b b b B B b b b b b b

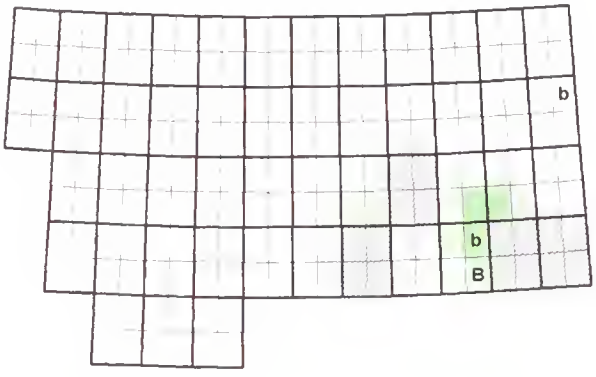
Great Crested Flycatcher
Myiarchus crinitus
1996-2002 = 0; 07/1992 - QLL: 39A
n = 3



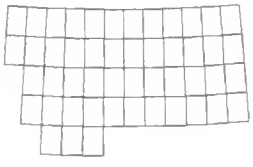


Cassin's Kingbird
Tyrannus vociferans
1996-2002 = 6
TES



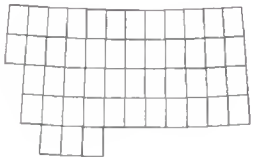


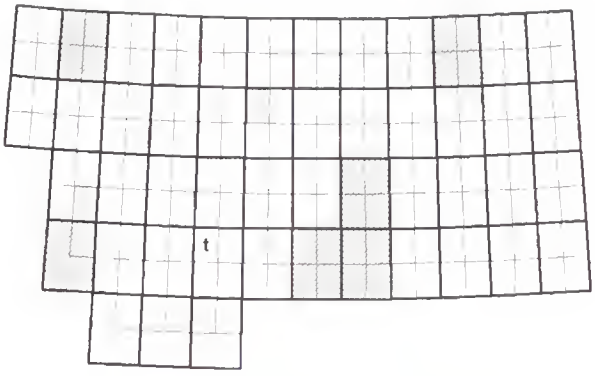
Western Kingbird
Tyrannus verticalis
1996-2002 = 199



b b b t t t b b B b b t b b b B b b t t B b b t t b b b b b b b b b t b b b b b b b b b

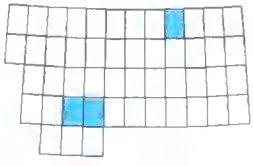
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Tyrannus forficatus
1996-2002 = 1; 06/2001 - QLL: 38A
n = 10

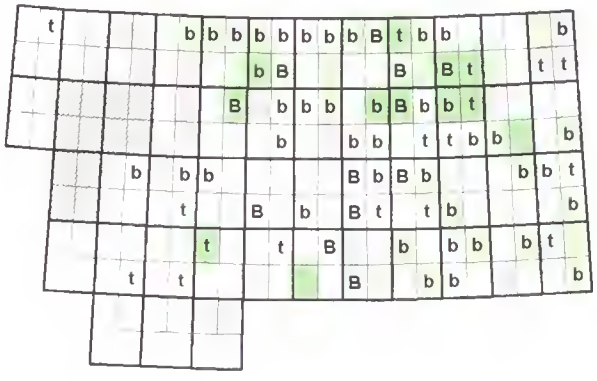




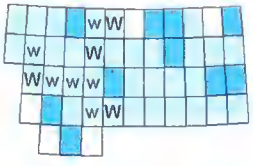
Laniidae

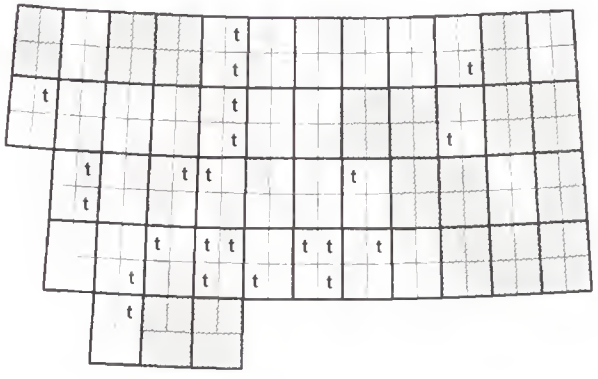
Loggerhead Shrike
Lanius ludovicianus
1996-2002 = 152
SI





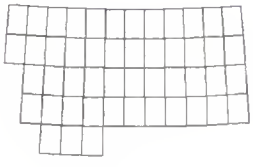
Northern Shrike
Lanius excubitor
1996-2002 = 54

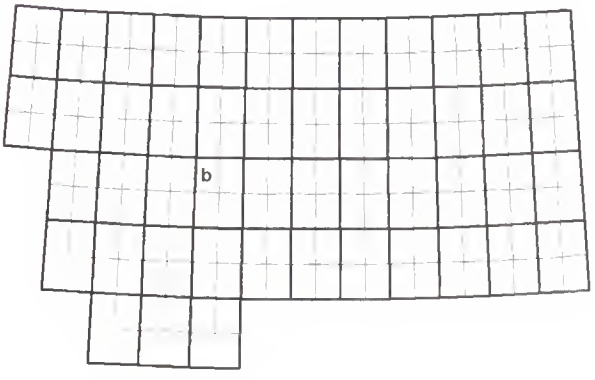




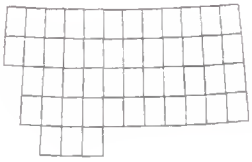
Vireonidae

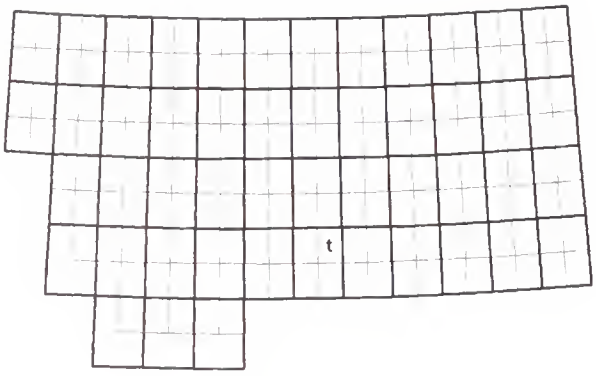
White-eyed Vireo
Vireo griseus
1996-2002 = 1; 07/2002 - QLL: 28A
n = 1



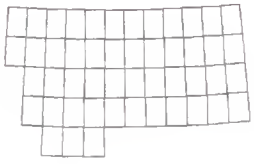


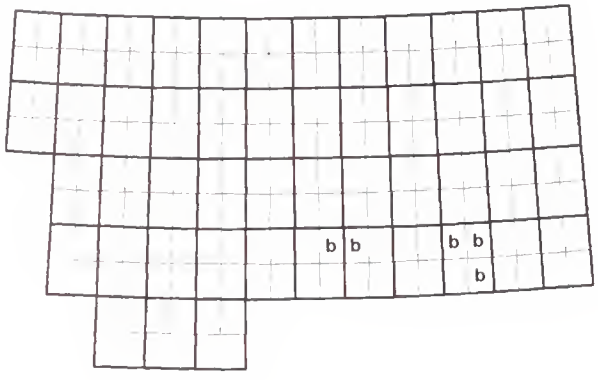
Yellow-throated Vireo
Vireo flavifrons
1996-2002 = 1; 06/2002 - QLL: 40B
n = 1



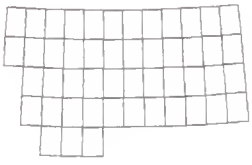


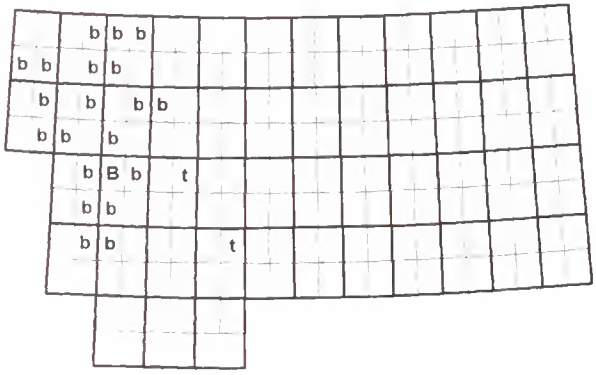
Plumbeous Vireo
Vireo plumbeus
1996-2002 = 12; 06/2002 - QLL: 43D
n = 12 SI



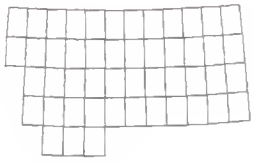


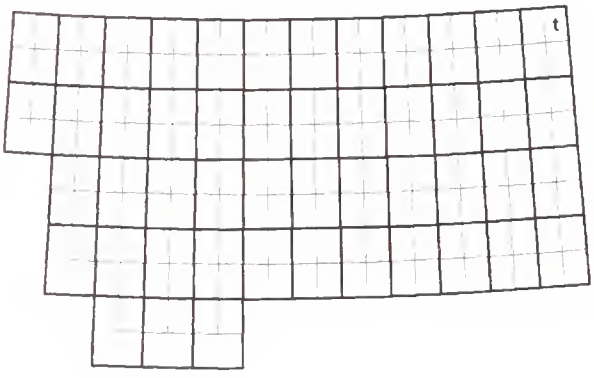
Cassin's Vireo
Vireo cassinii
1996-2002 = 69
SI



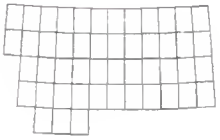


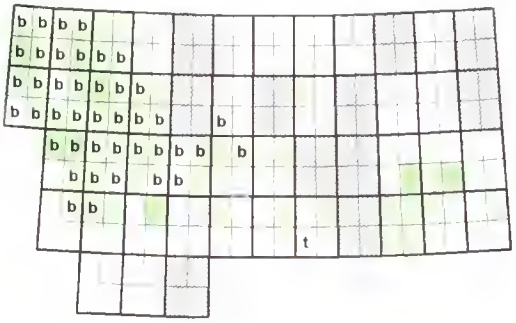
Blue-headed Vireo
Vireo solitarius
1996-2002 = 4; 08/2001 - QLL: 12B
n = 4



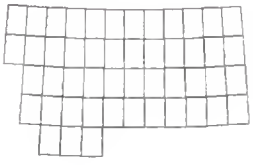


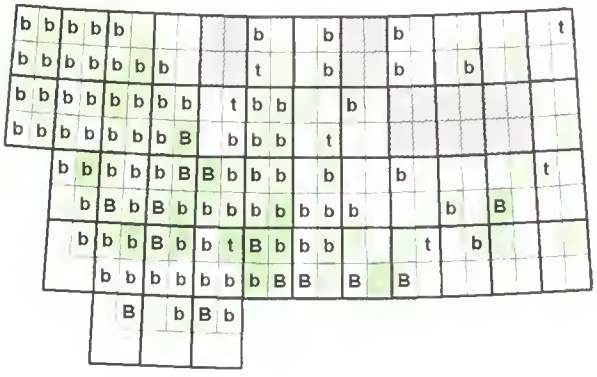
Solitary Vireo
Vireo spp.
1996-2002 = 117



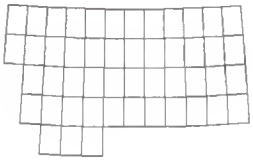


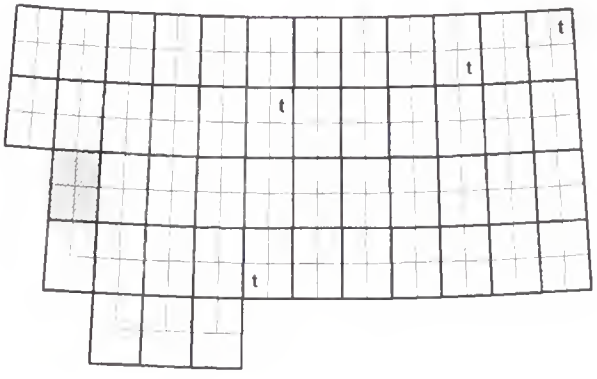
Warbling Vireo
Vireo gilvus
1996-2002 = 362



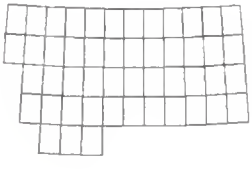


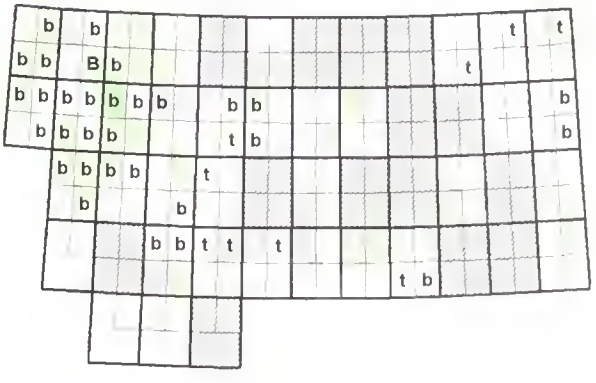
Philadelphia Vireo
Vireo philadelphicus
1996-2002 = 4; 05/2002 - QLL: 18B
n = 8





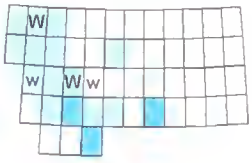
Red-eyed Vireo
Vireo olivaceus
1996-2002 = 74

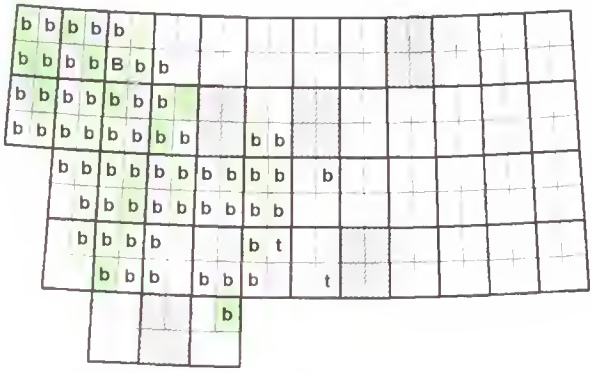




Gray Jay
Perisoreus canadensis

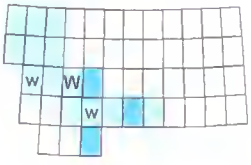
1996-2002 = 206

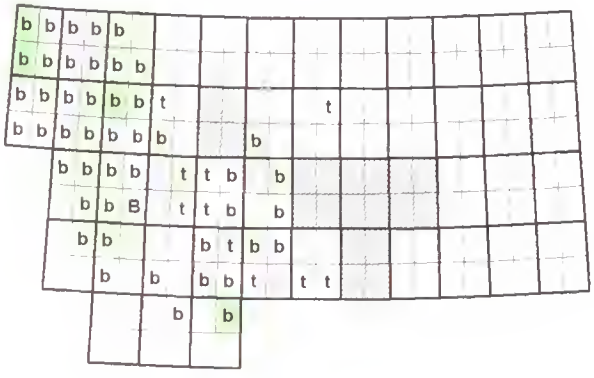


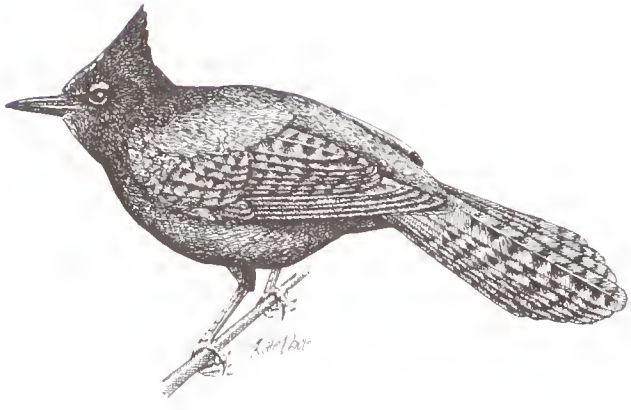


Steller's Jay
Cyanocitta stelleri

1996-2002 = 146

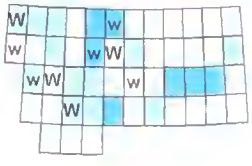


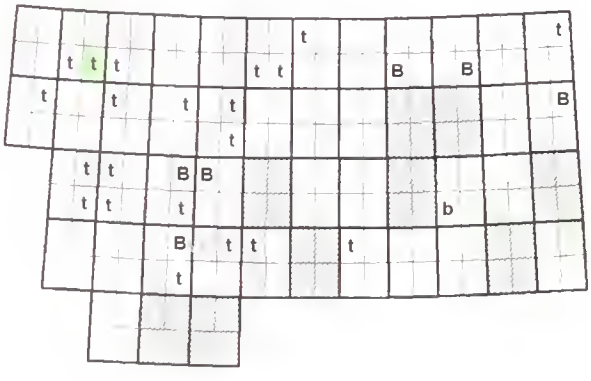




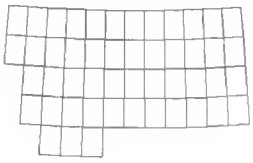
Blue Jay
Cyanocitta cristata

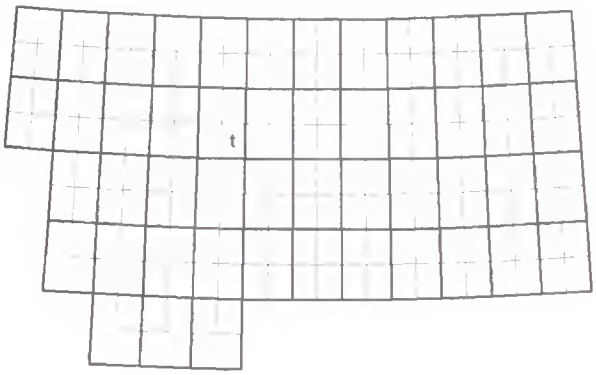
1996-2002 = 57



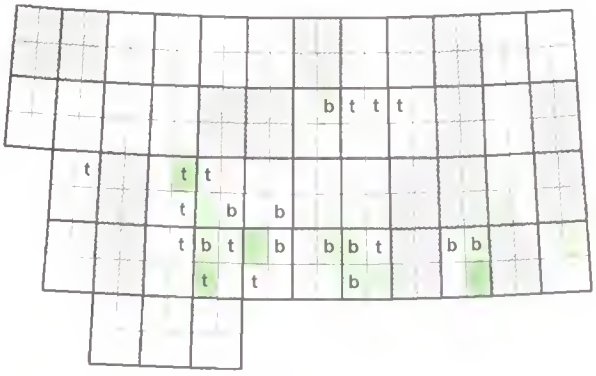


Western Scrub-Jay
Aphelocoma californica
1996-2002 = 1; 05/2000 - QLL: 17D
n = 1



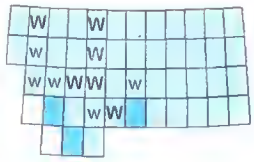


Pinyon Jay
Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus
1996-2002 = 39

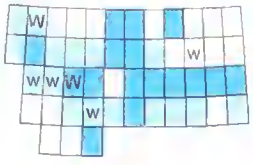


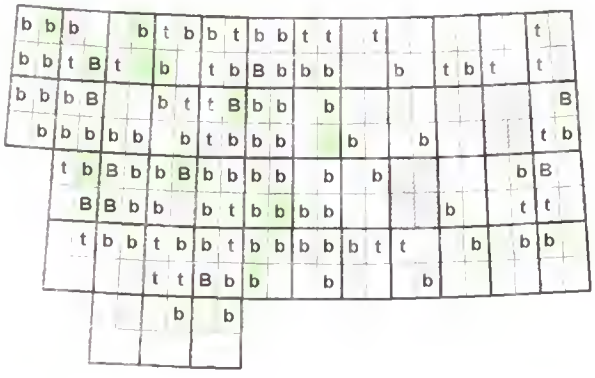
Clark's Nutcracker
Nucifraga columbiana
1996-2002 = 276

Black-billed Magpie
Pica hudsonia
1996-2002 = 368

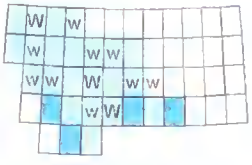


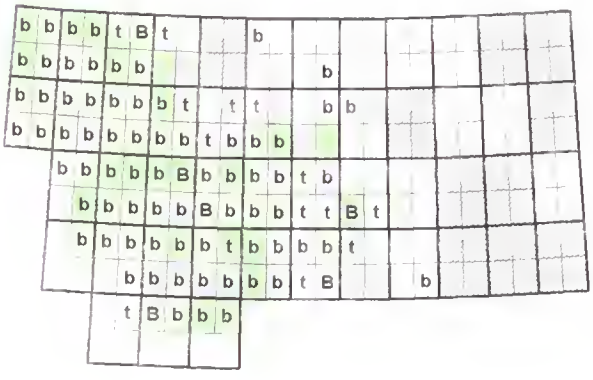
American Crow
Corvus brachyrhynchos
1996-2002 = 304





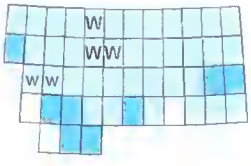
Common Raven
Corvus corax
1996-2002 = 423



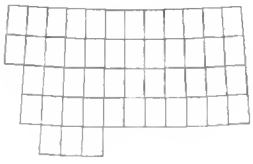


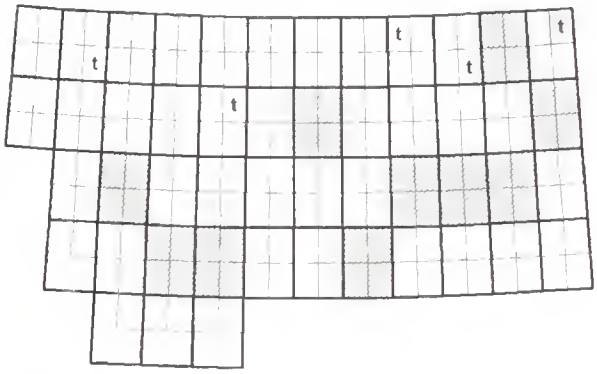
Alaudidae

Horned Lark
Eremophila alpestris
1996-2002 = 340

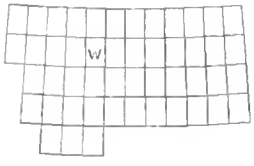


Purple Martin
Progne subis
1996-2002 = 7

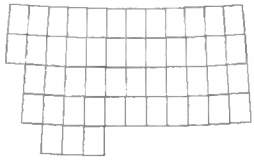


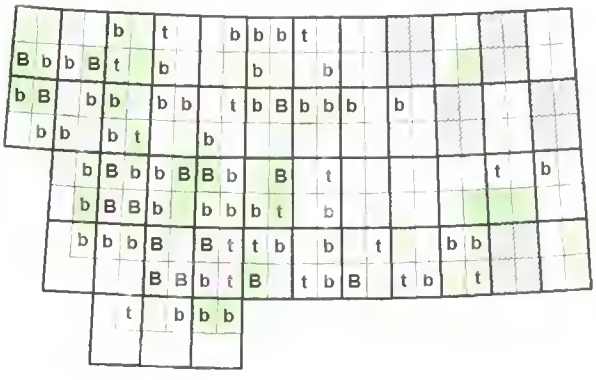


Tree Swallow
Tachycineta bicolor
1996-2002 = 317

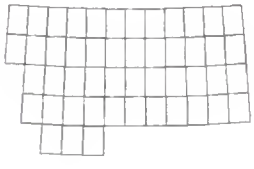


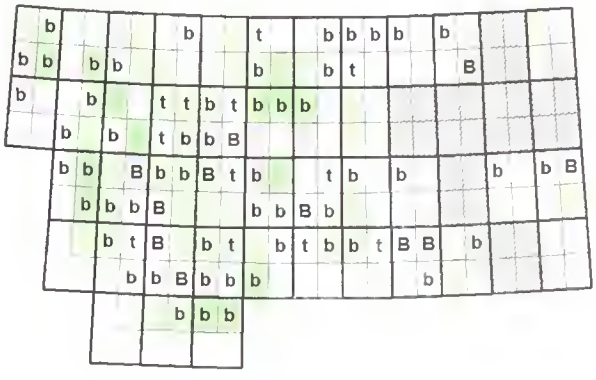
Violet-green Swallow
Tachycineta thalassina
1996-2002 = 183



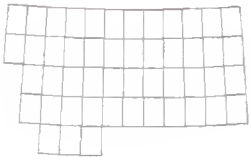


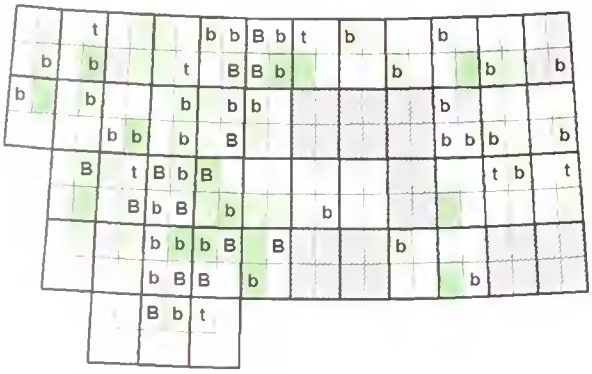
Northern Rough-winged Swallow
Stelgidopteryx serripennis
1996-2002 = 146



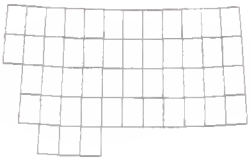


Bank Swallow
Riparia riparia
1996-2002 = 111





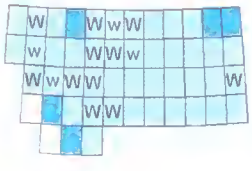
Cliff Swallow
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota
1996-2002 = 301

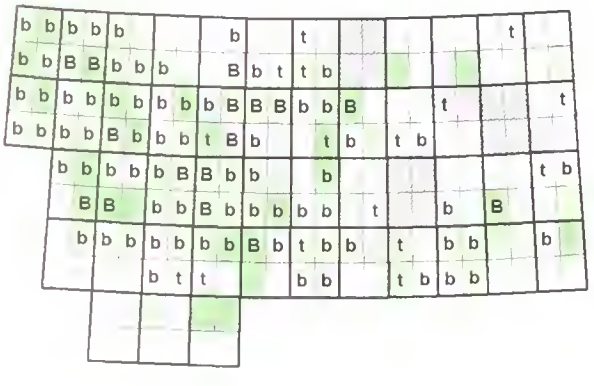


Barn Swallow
Hirundo rustica
1996-2002 = 339

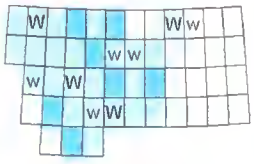
Paridae

Black-capped Chickadee
Poecile atricapilla
1996-2002 = 391

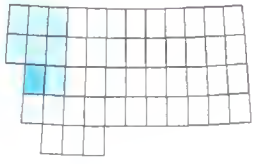


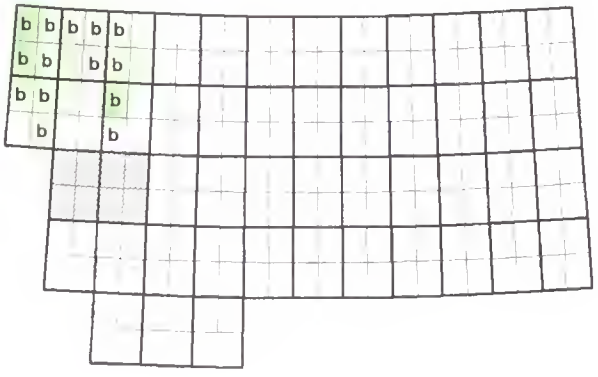


Mountain Chickadee
Poecile gambeli
1996-2002 = 371

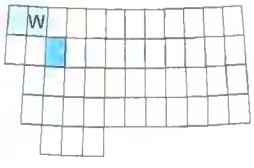


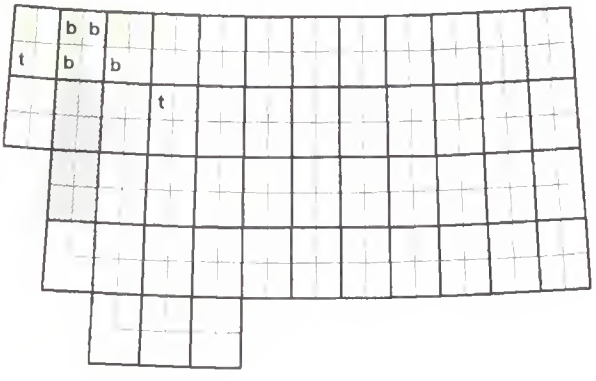
Chestnut-backed Chickadee
Poecile rufescens
1996-2002 = 43





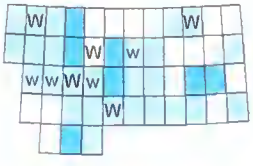
Boreal Chickadee
Poecile hudsonica
1996-2002 = 8
TES

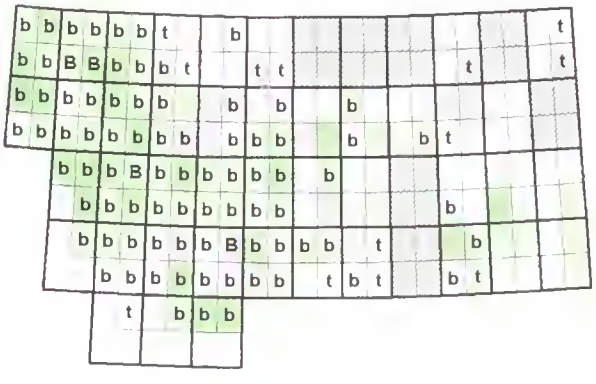




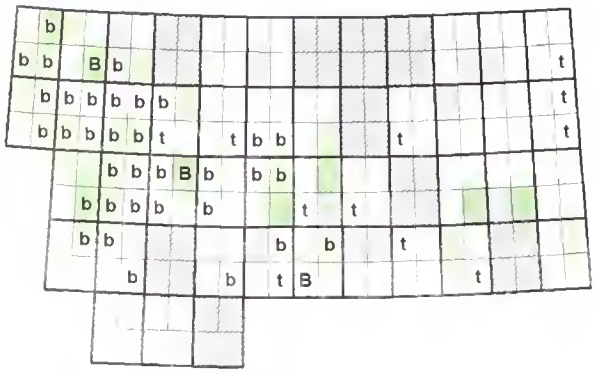
Sittidae

Red-breasted Nuthatch
Sitta canadensis
1996-2002 = 411

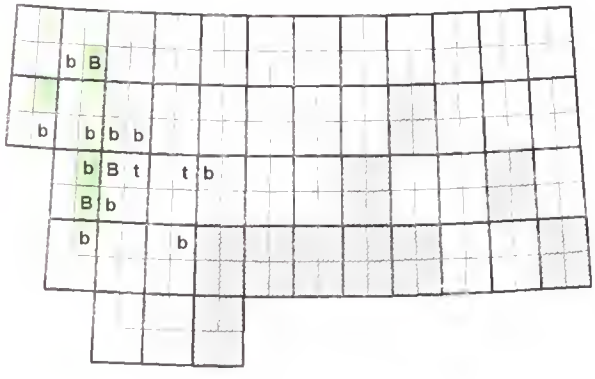




White-breasted Nuthatch
Sitta carolinensis
1996-2002 = 93

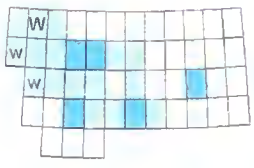


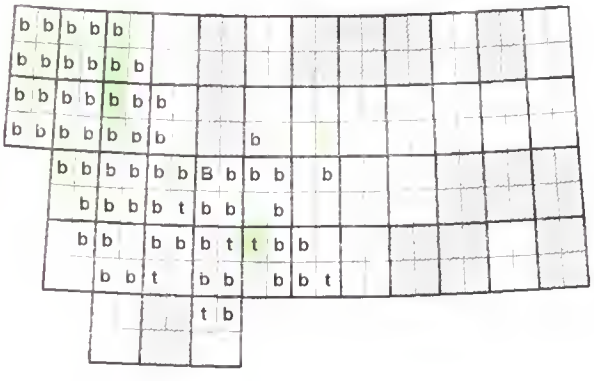
Pygmy Nuthatch
Sitta pygmaea
1996-2002 = 34



Certhiidae

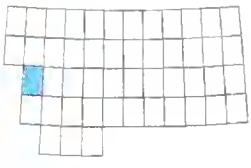
Brown Creeper
Certhia americana
1996-2002 = 131

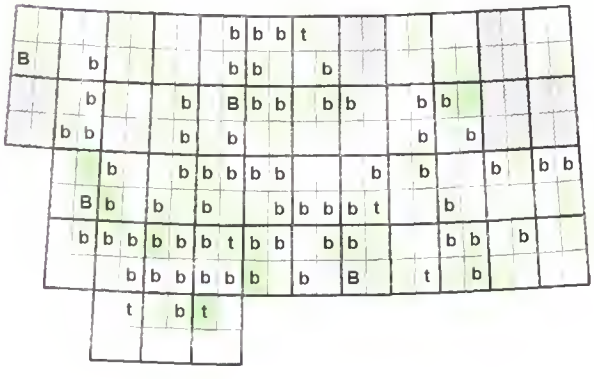




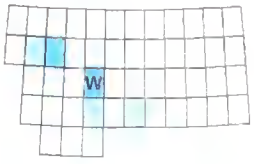
Troglodytidae

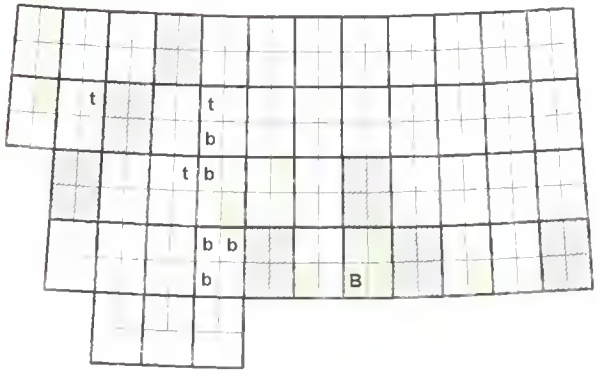
Rock Wren
Salpinctes obsoletus
1996-2002 = 154



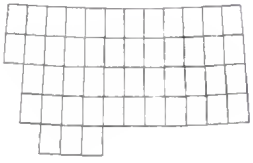


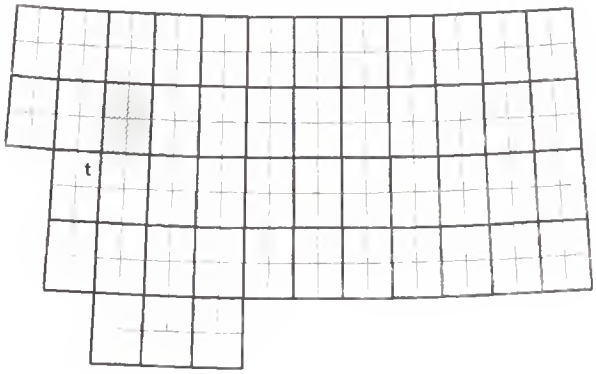
Canyon Wren
Catherpes mexicanus
1996-2002 = 26



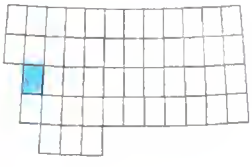


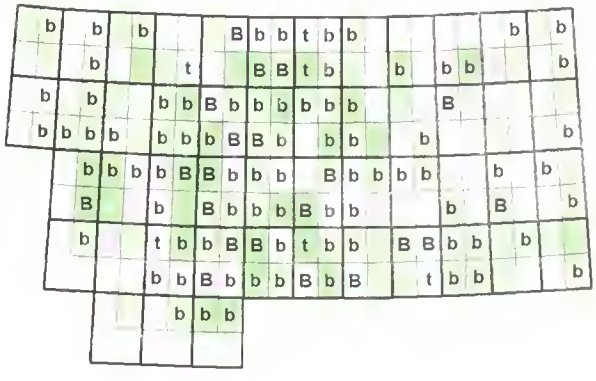
Bewick's Wren
Thryomanes bewickii
1996-2002 = 1; 10/2000 - QLL: 25B
n = 3



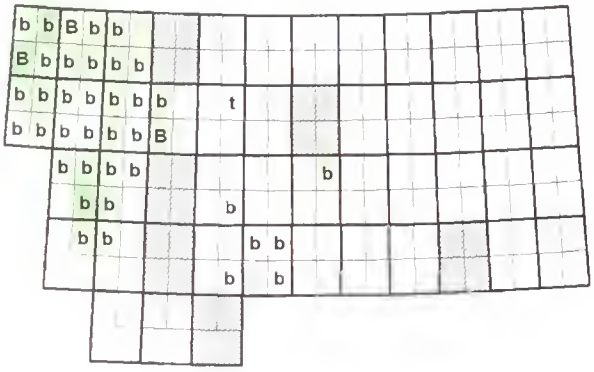


House Wren
Troglodytes aedon
1996-2002 = 273

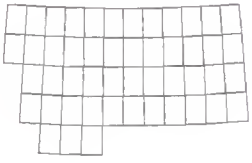


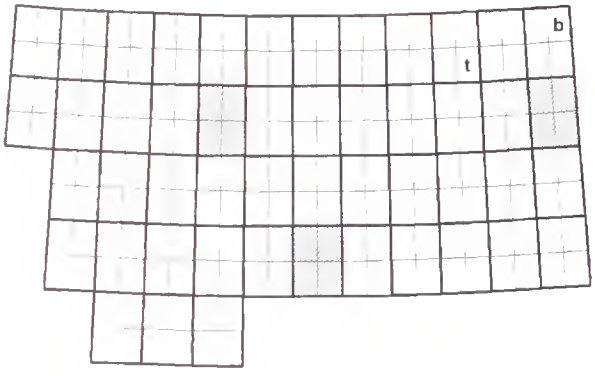


Winter Wren
Troglodytes troglodytes
1996-2002 = 156

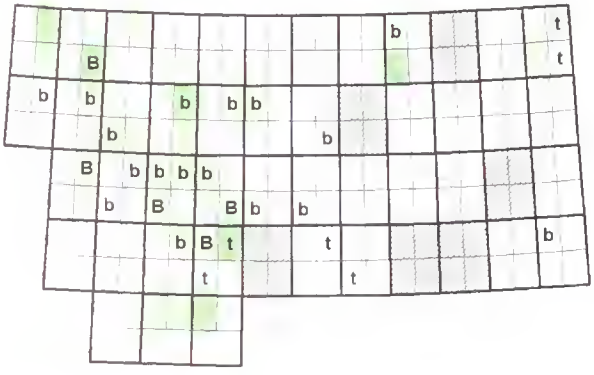


Sedge Wren
Cistothorus platensis
1996-2002 = 6; 05/2000 - QLL: 12B
n = 12 TES



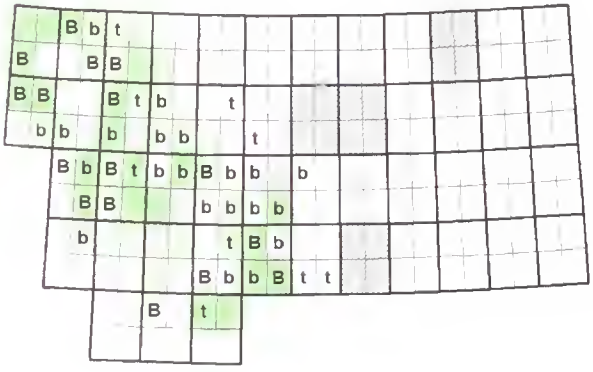


Marsh Wren
Cistothorus palustris
1996-2002 = 63



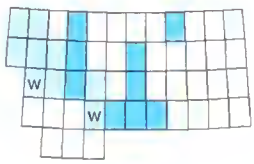
Cinclidae

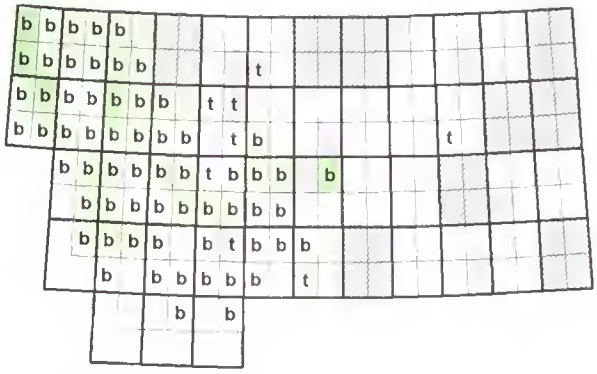
American Dipper
Cinclus mexicanus
1996-2002 = 115



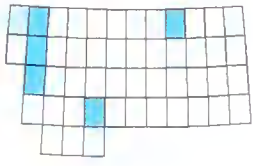
Regulidae

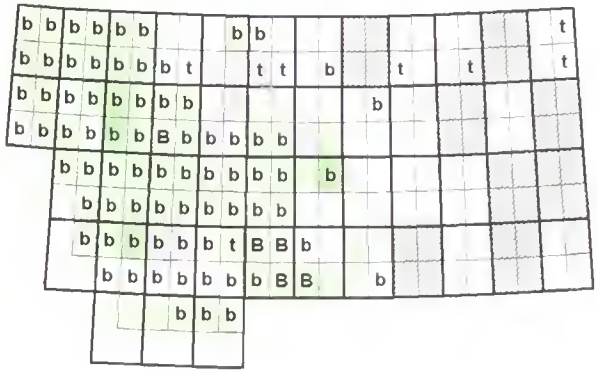
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Regulus satrapa
1996-2002 = 252





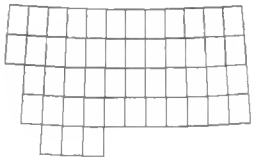
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Regulus calendula
1996-2002 = 357

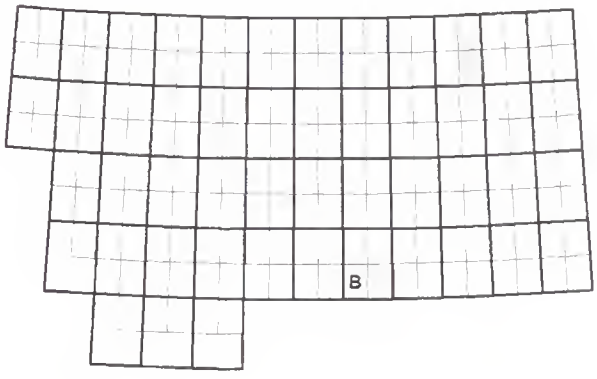




Sylviidae

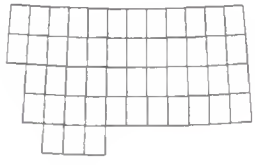
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Polioptila caerulea
1996-2002 = 7; 06/2002 - QLL: 41C
n = 10 TES

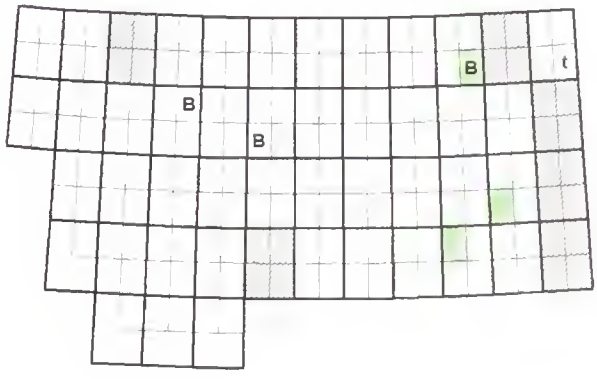




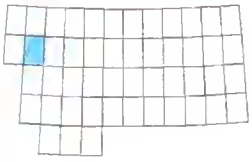
Turdidae

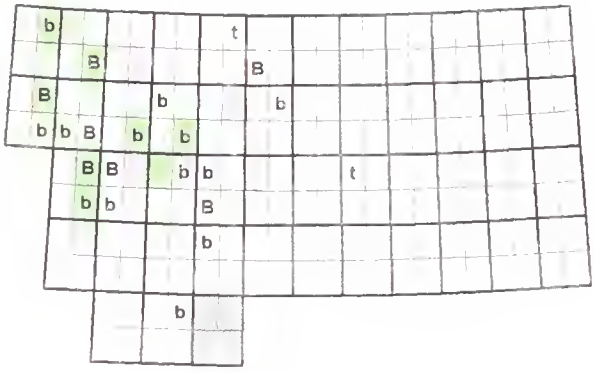
Eastern Bluebird
Sialia sialis
1996-2002 = 4
TES



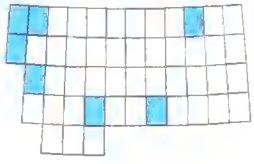


Western Bluebird
Sialia mexicana
1996-2002 = 39

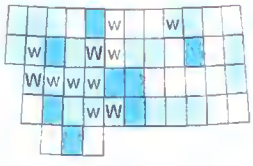


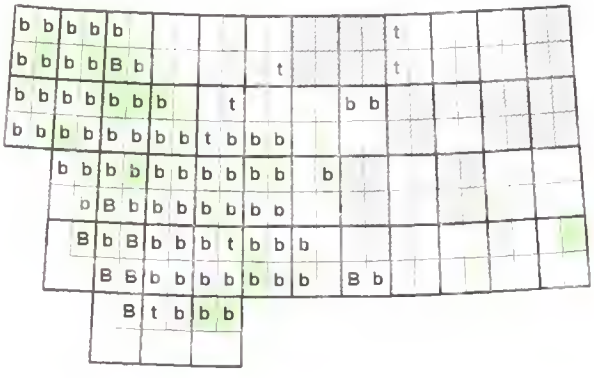


Mountain Bluebird
Sialia currucoides
1996-2002 = 344

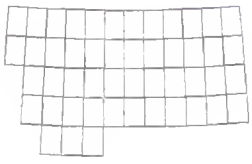


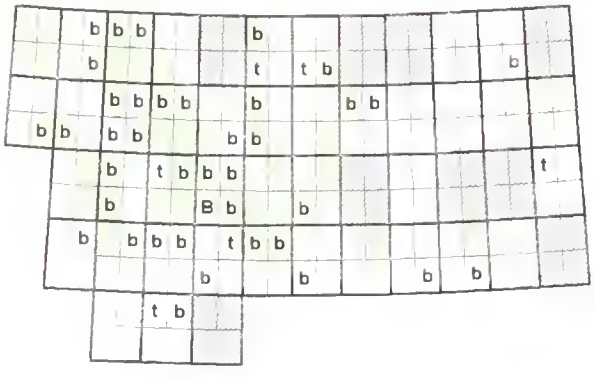
Townsend's Solitaire
Myadestes townsendi
1996-2002 = 338



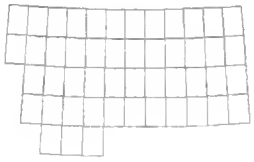


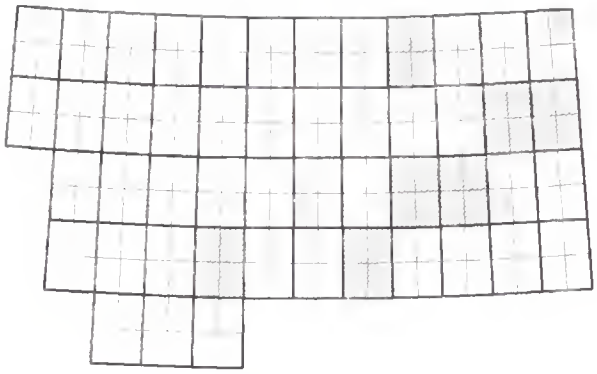
Veery
Catharus fuscescens
1996-2002 = 81



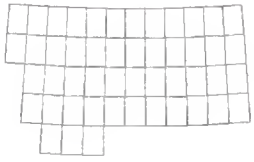


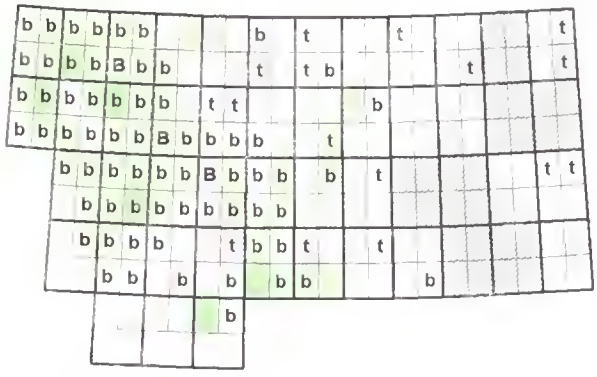
Gray-cheeked Thrush
Catharus minimus
1996-2002 = 0; 05/1995 - QLL: 12B
n = 14



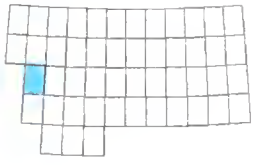


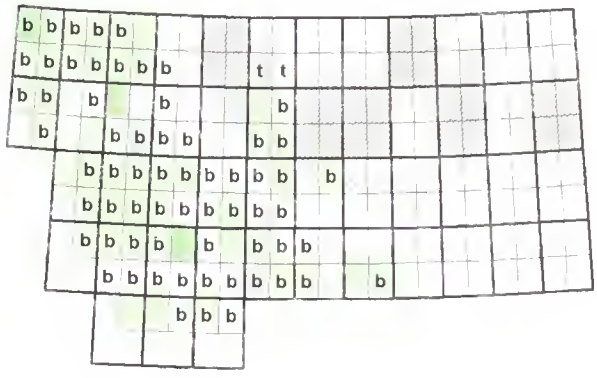
Swainson's Thrush
Catharus ustulatus
1996-2002 = 301



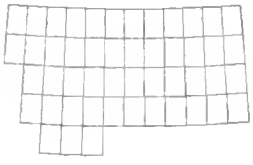


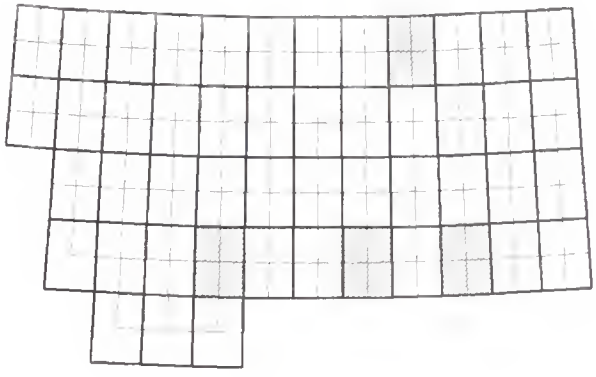
Hermit Thrush
Catharus guttatus
1996-2002 = 182





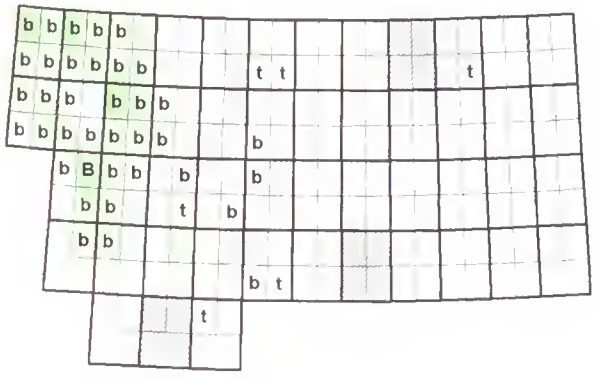
Wood Thrush
Hylocichla mustelina
1996-2002 = 0; 10/1975 - QLL: 38B
n = 4



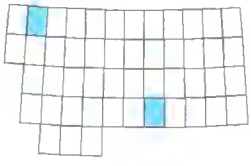


American Robin
Turdus migratorius
1996-2002 = 709

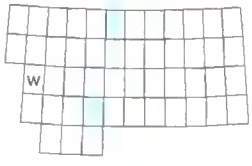
Varied Thrush
Ixoreus naevius
1996-2002 = 145



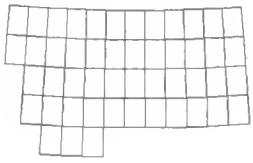
Gray Catbird
Dumetella carolinensis
1996-2002 = 206

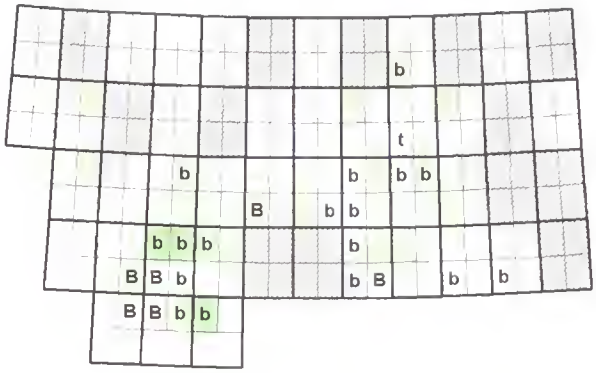


Northern Mockingbird
Mimus polyglottos
1996-2002 = 12

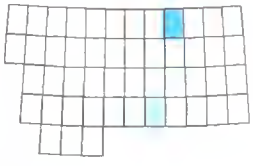


Sage Thrasher
Oreoscoptes montanus
1996-2002 = 58
SI





Brown Thrasher
Toxostoma rufum
1996-2002 = 94

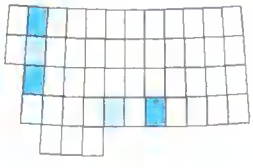


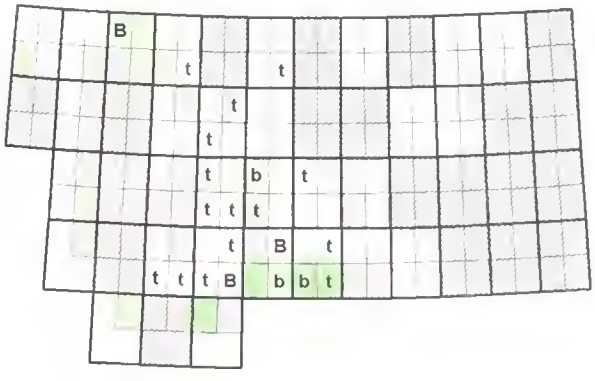
Sturnidae

European Starling
Sturnus vulgaris
1996-2002 = 355

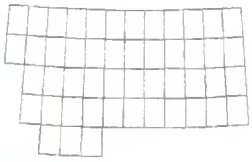
Motacillidae

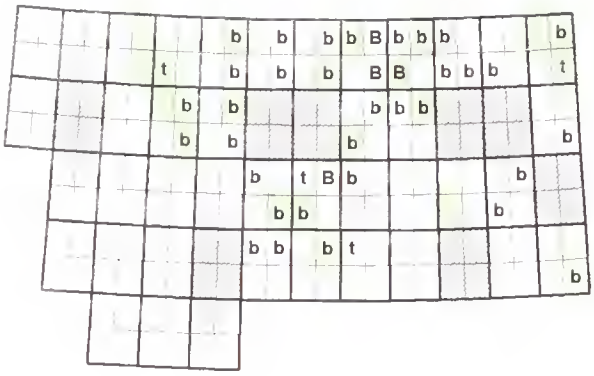
American Pipit
Anthus rubescens
1996-2002 = 36



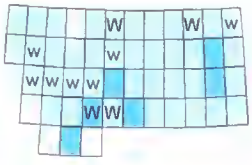


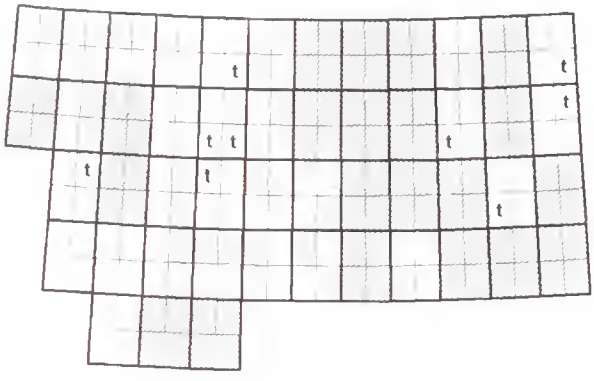
Sprague's Pipit
Anthus spragueii
1996-2002 = 102
TES



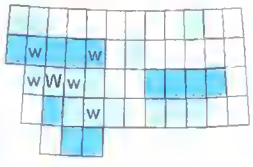


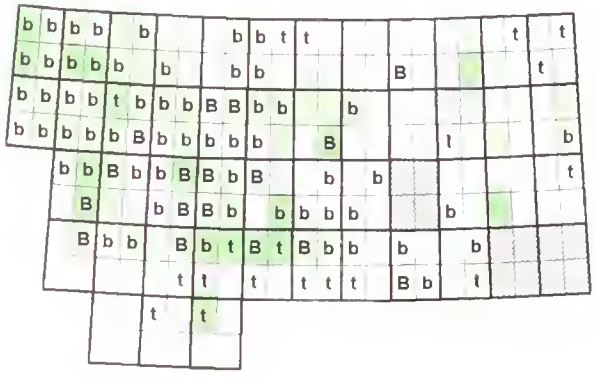
Bohemian Waxwing
Bombycilla garrulus
1996-2002 = 36



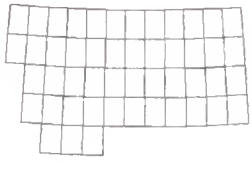


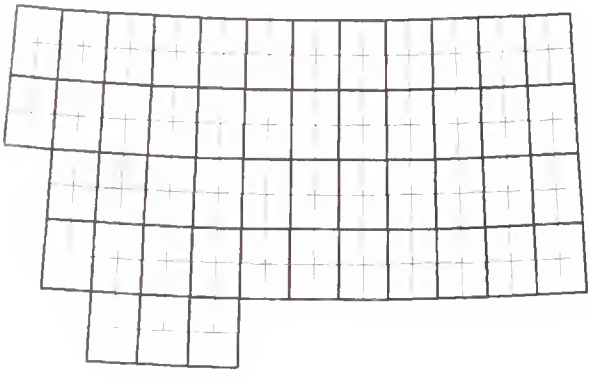
Cedar Waxwing
Bombycilla cedrorum
1996-2002 = 249



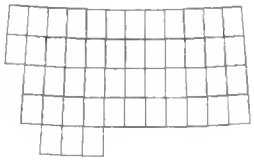


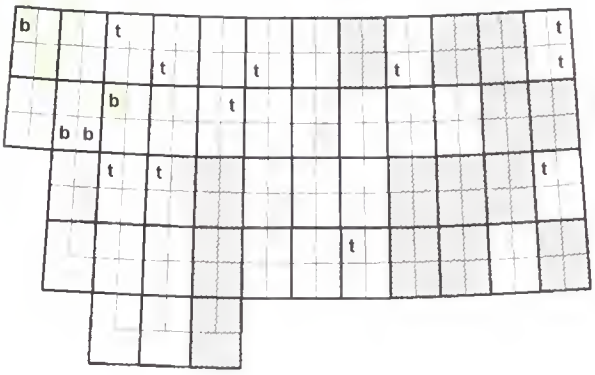
Golden-winged Warbler
Vermivora chrysoptera
1996-2002 = 0; 05/1995 - QLL. 26A
n = 1



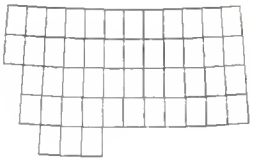


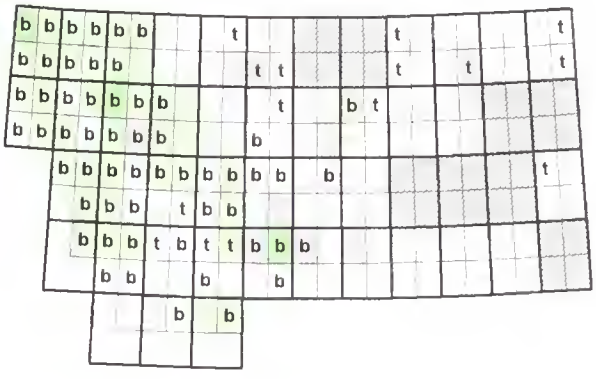
Tennessee Warbler
Vermivora peregrina
1996-2002 = 23
SI



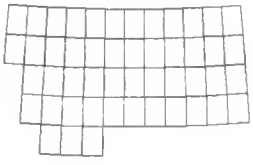


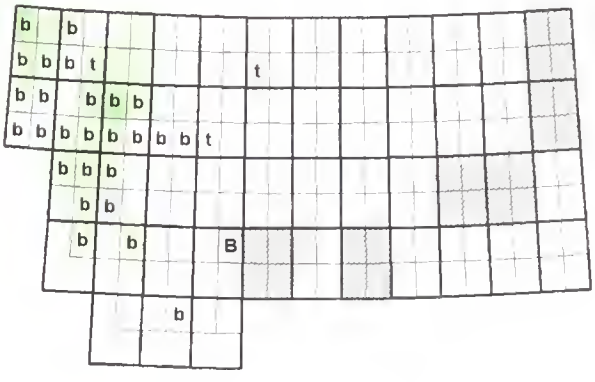
Orange-crowned Warbler
Vermivora celata
1996-2002 = 215



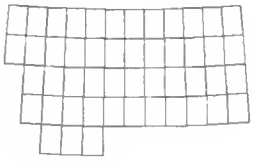


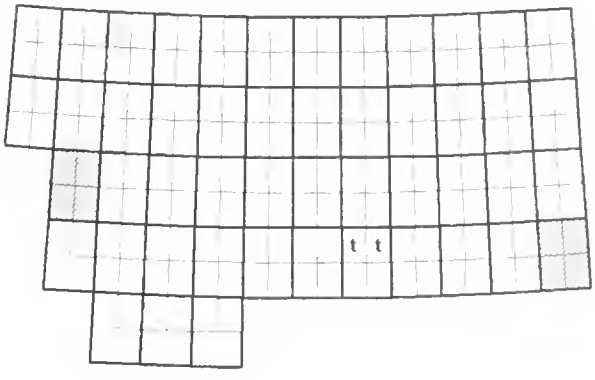
Nashville Warbler
Vermivora ruficapilla
1996-2002 = 58



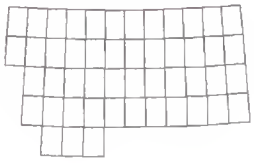


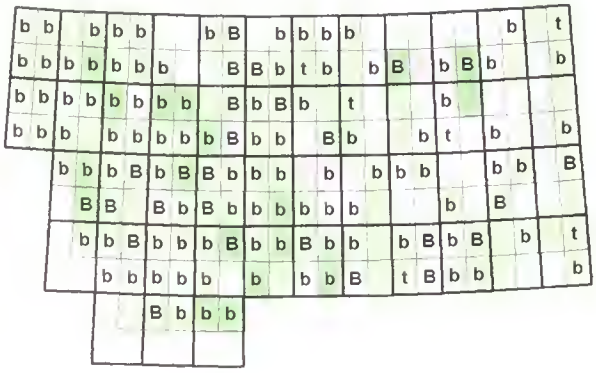
Northern Parula
Parula americana
1996-2002 = 2; 06/2000 - QLL: 41A
n = 6



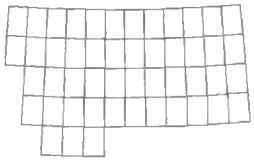


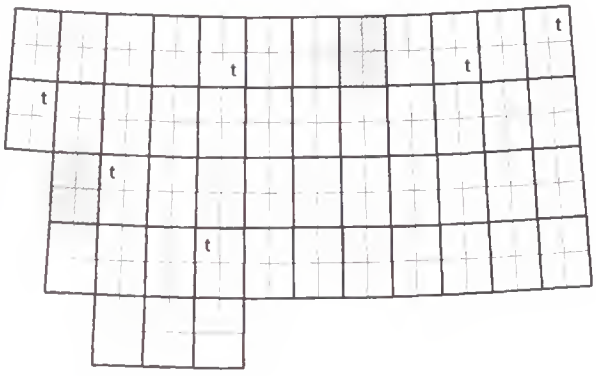
Yellow Warbler
Dendroica petechia
1996-2002 = 458



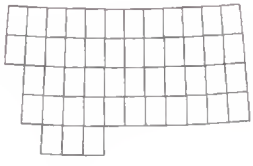


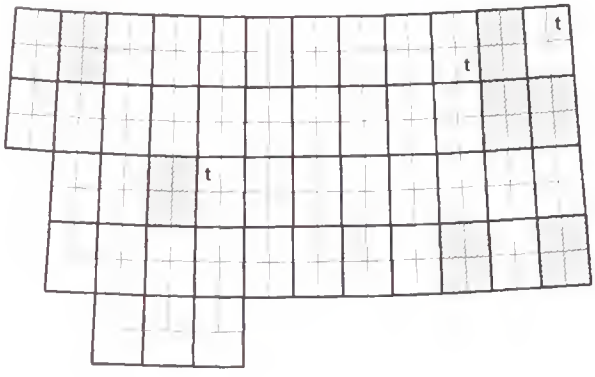
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Dendroica pensylvanica
1996-2002 = 12



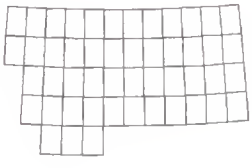


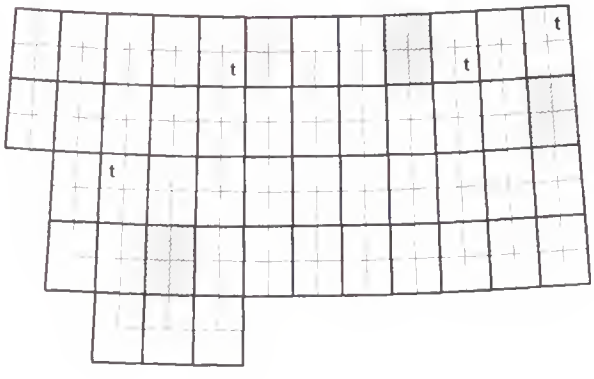
Magnolia Warbler
Dendroica magnolia
1996-2002 = 8



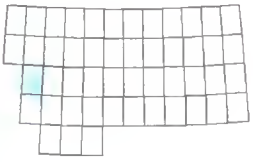


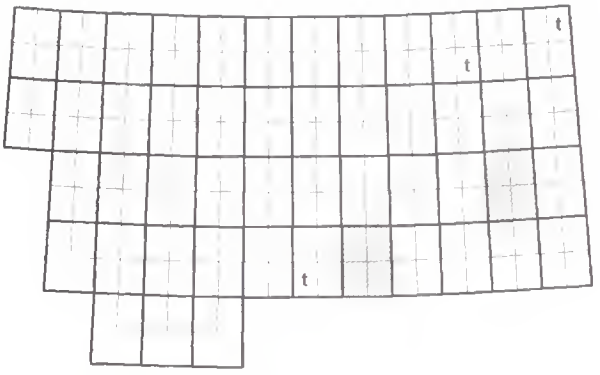
Cape May Warbler
Dendroica tigrina
1996-2002 = 5; 09/2001 - QLL: 12B
n = 14



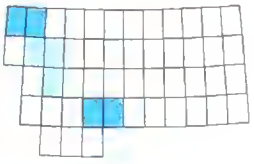


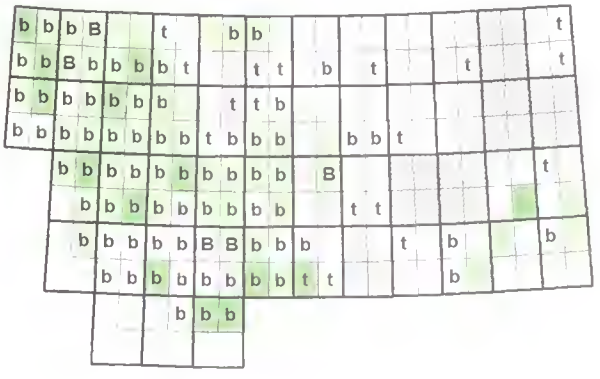
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Dendroica caerulescens
1996-2002 = 4; 09/2001 - QLL: 10D
n = 9



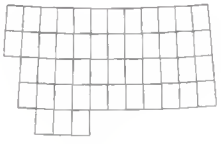


Yellow-rumped Warbler
Dendroica coronata
1996-2002 = 318

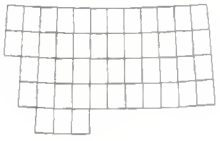


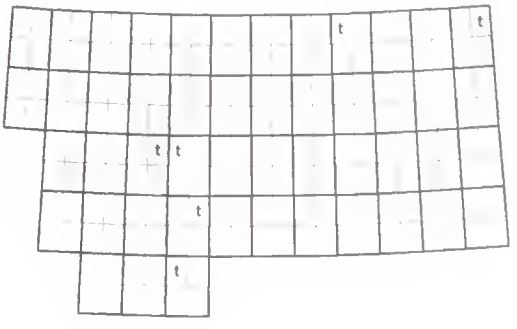


Audubon's Warbler
Dendroica coronata audubon
1996-2002 = 110



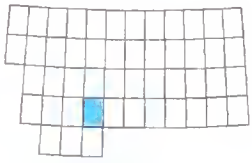
Myrtle Warbler
Dendroica coronata coronata
1996-2002 = 7; 05/1999 - QLL: 09A
n = 17

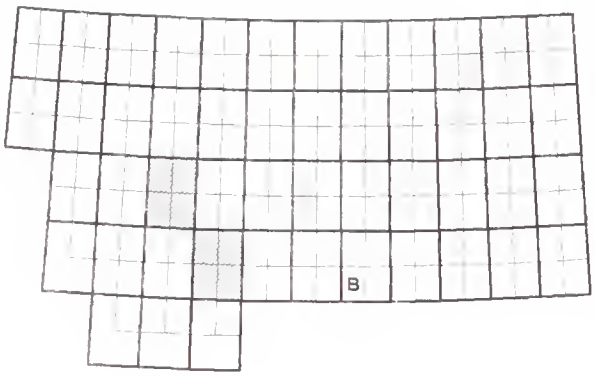




Black-throated Gray Warbler
Dendroica nigrescens

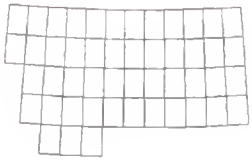
1996-2002 = 1; 06/2001 - QLL: 41C
n = 7

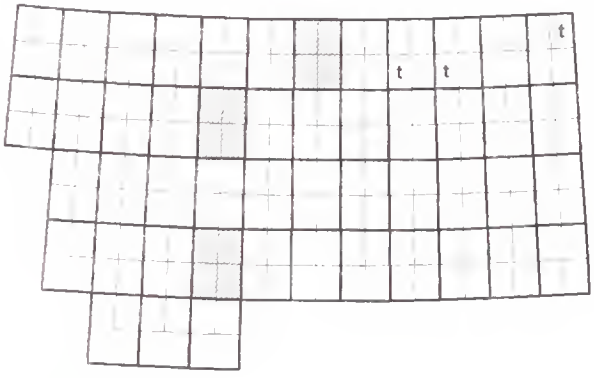




Black-throated Green Warbler
Dendroica virens

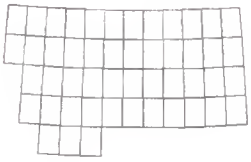
1996-2002 = 4: 05/2002 - QLL: 09C
n = 10

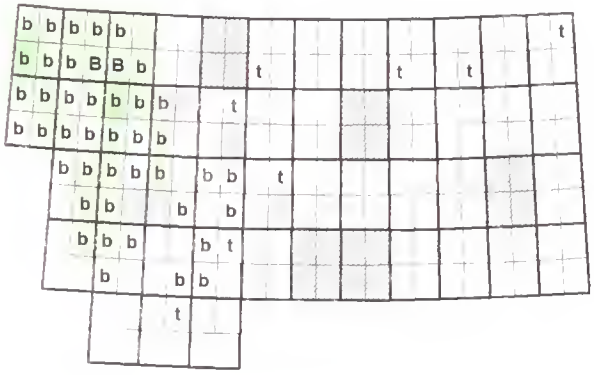




Townsend's Warbler
Dendroica townsendi

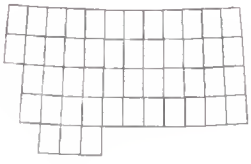
1996-2002 = 196

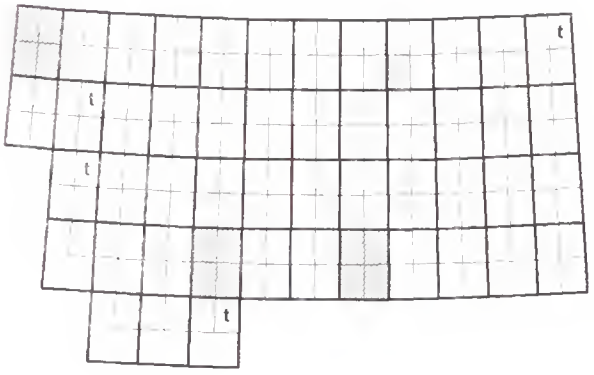




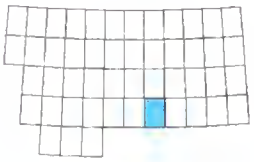
Blackburnian Warbler
Dendroica fusca

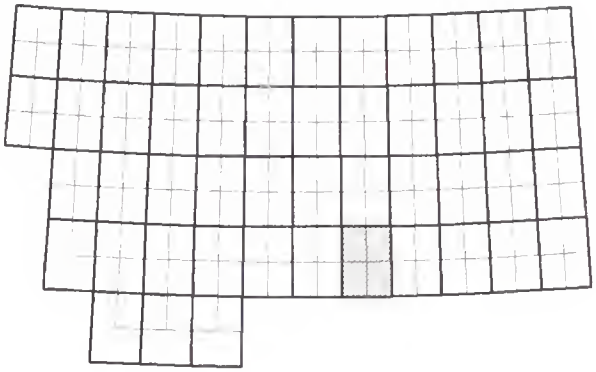
1996-2002 = 4: 08/2002 - QLL: 12B
n = 10



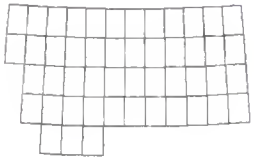


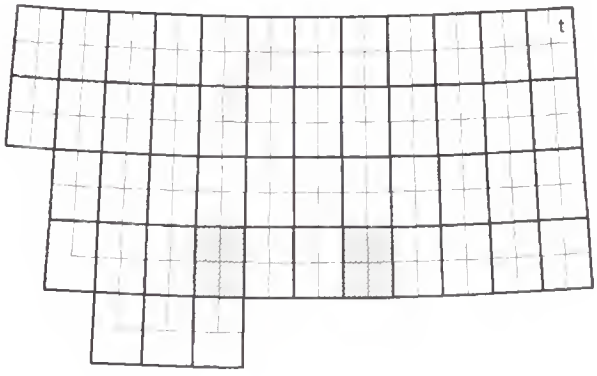
Yellow-throated Warbler
Dendroica dominica
1996-2002 = 0; 01/1982 - QLL: 41A
n = 1



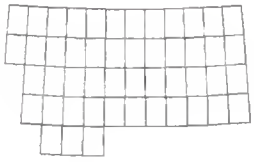


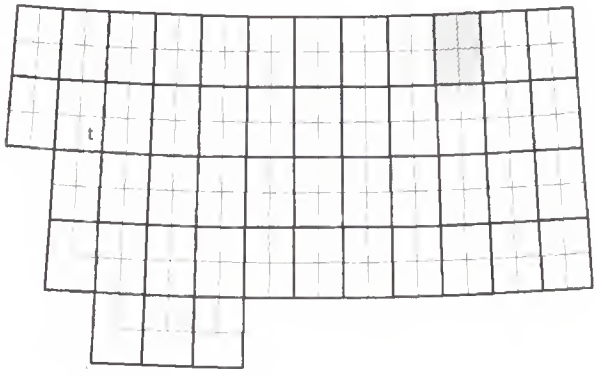
Pine Warbler
Dendroica pinus
1996-2002 = 1; 09/1996 - QLL: 12B
n = 6



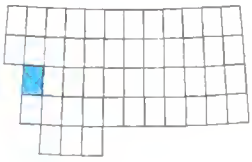


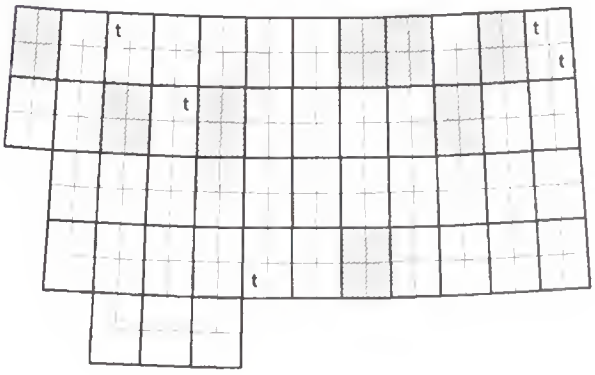
Prairie Warbler
Dendroica discolor
1996-2002 = 1; 12/1998 - QLL: 14D
n = 2



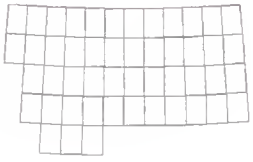


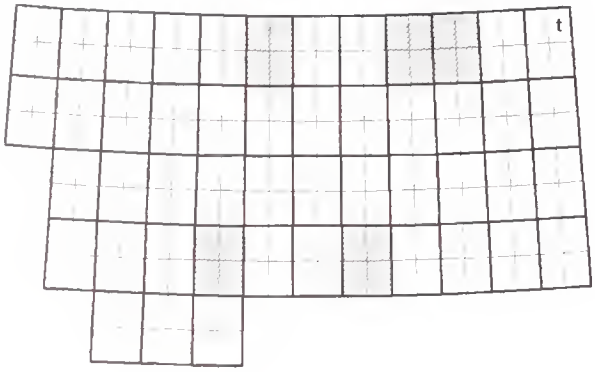
Palm Warbler
Dendroica palmarum
1996-2002 = 5



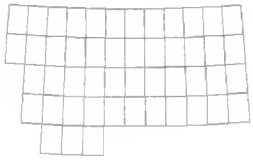


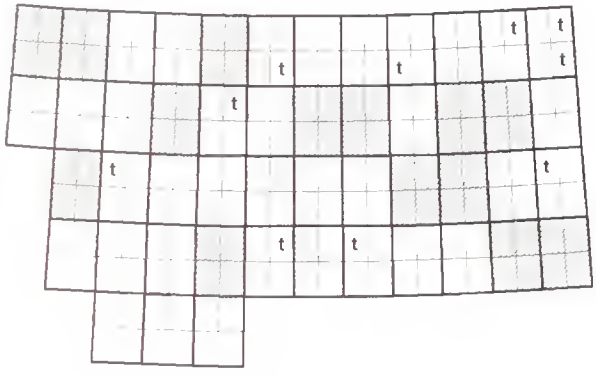
Bay-breasted Warbler
Dendroica castanea
1996-2002 = 3; 09/1999 - QLL. 12B
n = 8



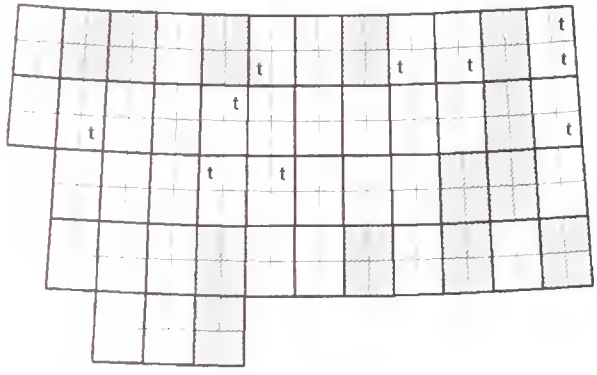


Blackpoll Warbler
Dendroica striata
1996-2002 = 21

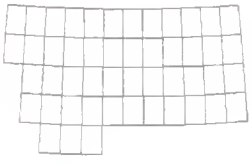


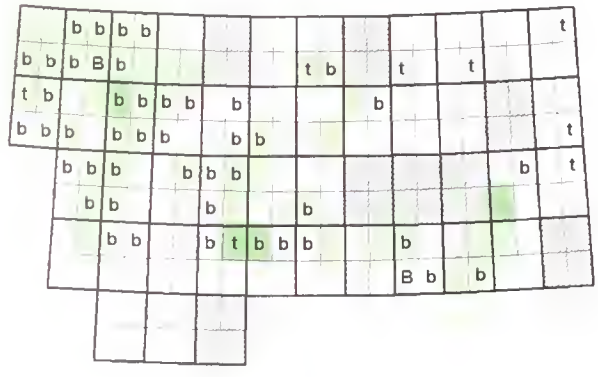


Black-and-white Warbler
Mniotilta varia
1996-2002 = 17
TES



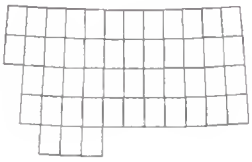
American Redstart
Setophaga ruticilla
1996-2002 = 132

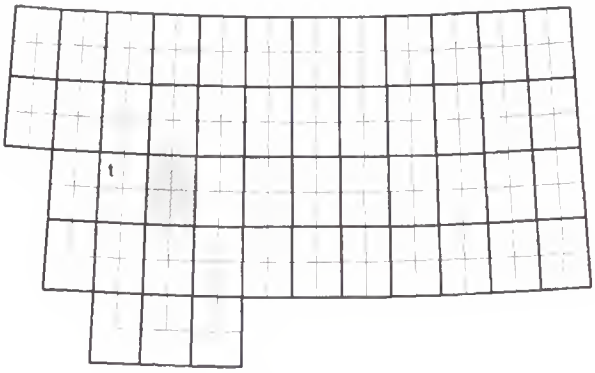




Prothonotary Warbler
Protonotaria citrea

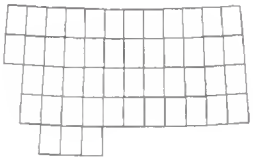
1996-2002 = 1; 06/1998 - QLL: 26A
n = 2

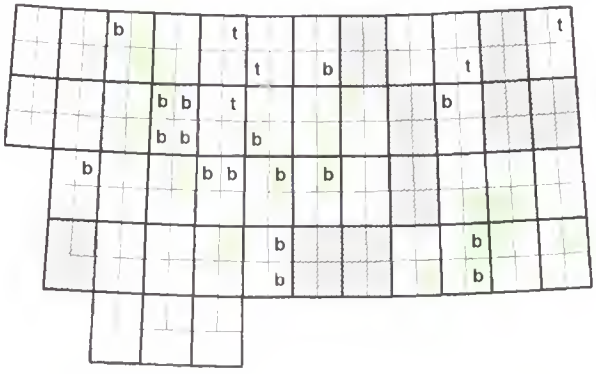




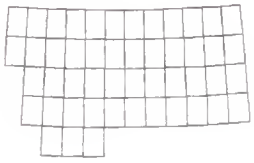
Ovenbird
Seiurus aurocapillus

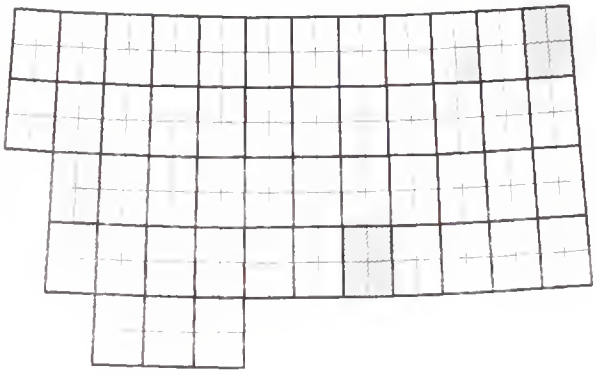
1996-2002 = 37
SI



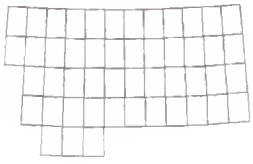

b t t b t b t t
b b t b b b
b b b

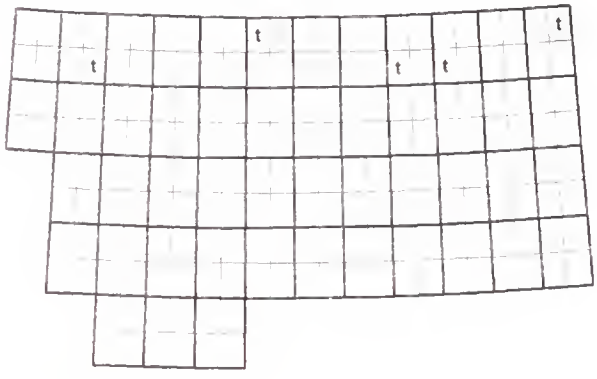
Connecticut Warbler
Oporornis agilis
1996-2002 = 0; 08/1995 - QLL: 25D
n = 7



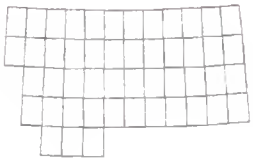


Mourning Warbler
Oporornis philadelphia
1996-2002 = 17

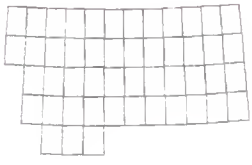




MacGillivray's Warbler
Oporornis tolmiei
1996-2002 = 300

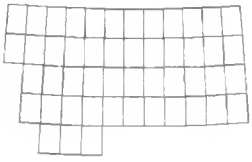


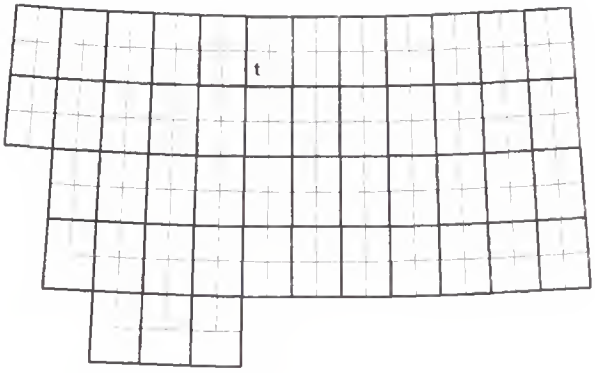
Common Yellowthroat
Geothlypis trichas
1996-2002 = 295



Hooded Warbler
Wilsonia citrina

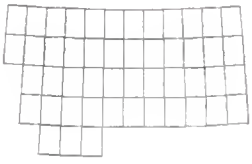
1996-2002 = 1; 06/1996 - QLL: 06C
n = 1

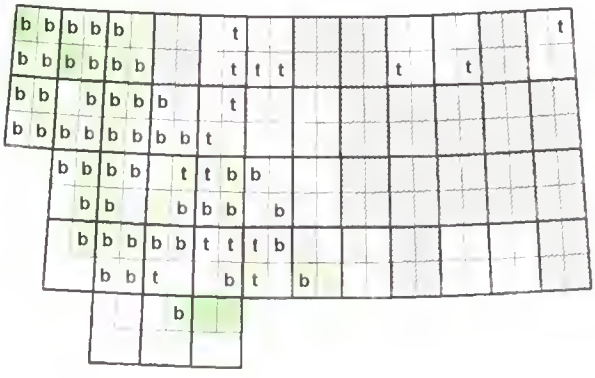




Wilson's Warbler
Wilsonia pusilla

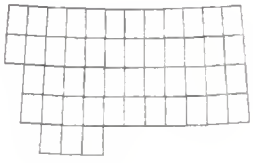
1996-2002 = 150

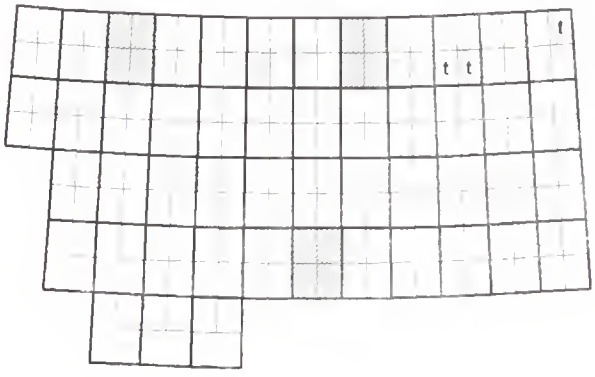




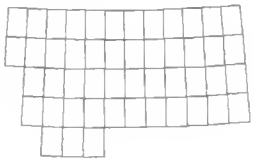
Canada Warbler
Wilsonia canadensis

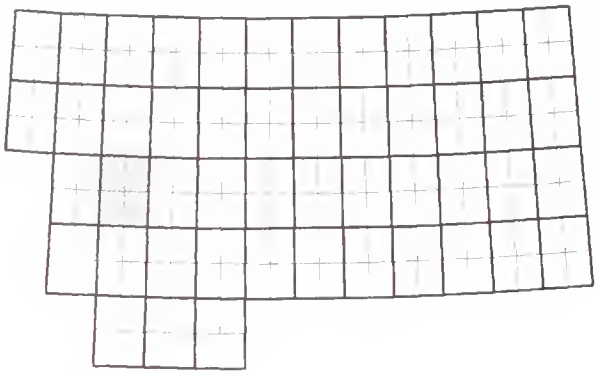
1996-2002 = 8; 05/2002 - QLL: 10C, 10D
n = 16



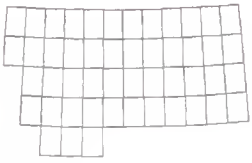


Painted Redstart
Myioborus pictus
1996-2002 = 0; 11/1987 - QLL: 26A
n = 1

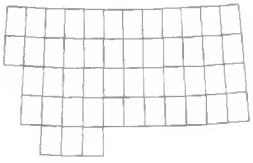


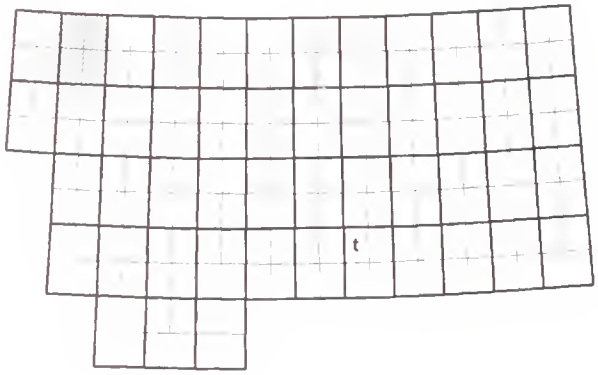


Yellow-breasted Chat
Icteria virens
1996-2002 = 75

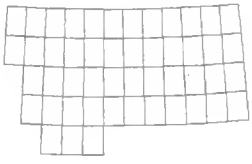


Summer Tanager
Piranga rubra
1996-2002 = 1; 05/1997 - QLL: 41A
n = 3

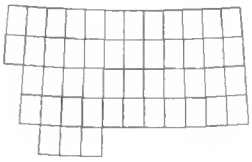


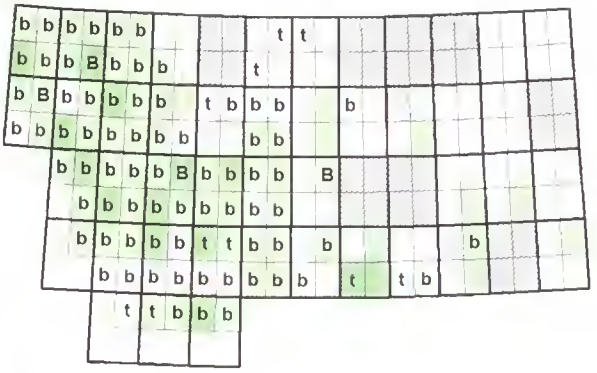


Scarlet Tanager
Piranga olivacea
1996-2002 = 5; 05/2002 - QLL: 10C
n = 15



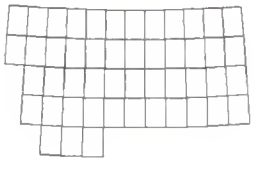
Western Tanager
Piranga ludoviciana
1996-2002 = 345

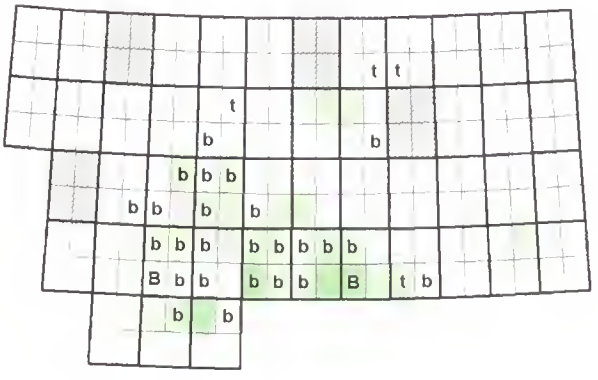




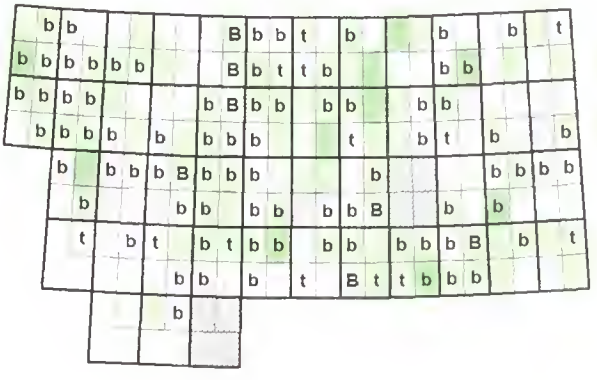
Emberizidae

Green-tailed Towhee
Pipilo chlorurus
1996-2002 = 74

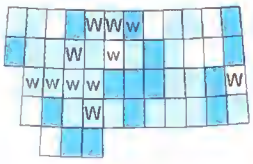


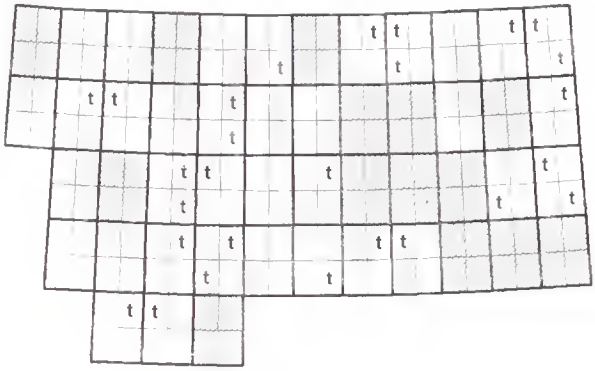


Spotted Towhee
Pipilo maculatus
1996-2002 = 219

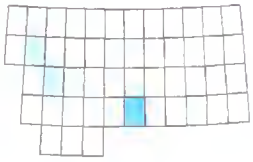


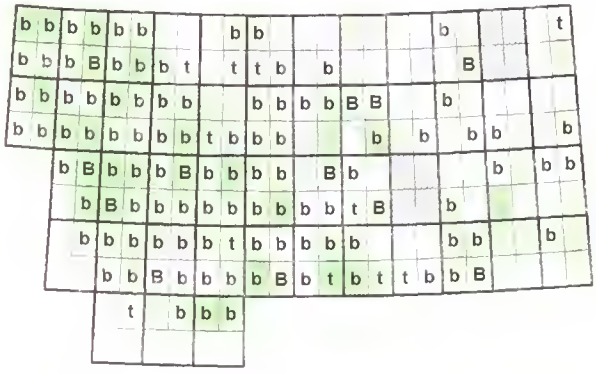
American Tree Sparrow
Spizella arborea
1996-2002 = 59



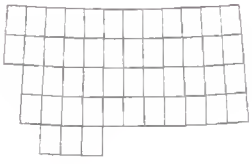


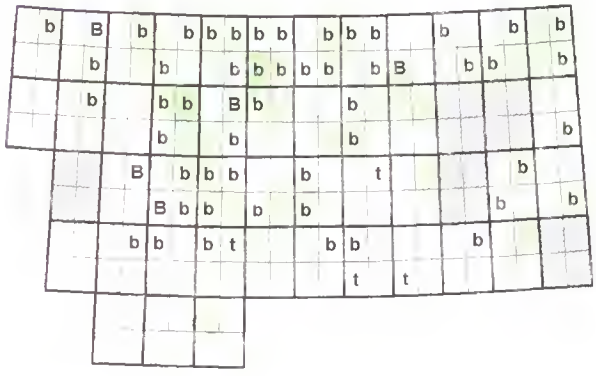
Chipping Sparrow
Spizella passerina
1996-2002 = 445



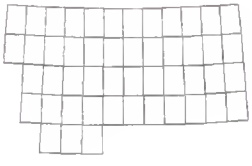


Clay-colored Sparrow
Spizella pallida
1996-2002 = 129

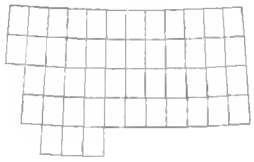




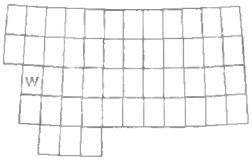
Brewer's Sparrow
Spizella breweri
1996-2002 = 186
SI



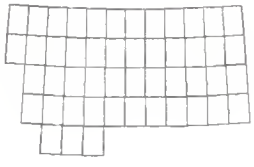
Field Sparrow
Spizella pusilla
1996-2002 = 43



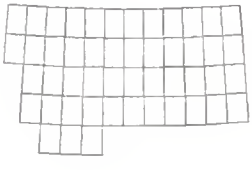
Vesper Sparrow
Pooecetes gramineus
1996-2002 = 454

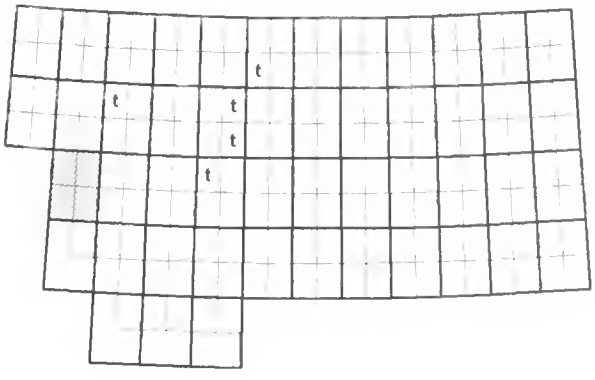


Lark Sparrow
Chondestes grammacus
1996-2002 = 159



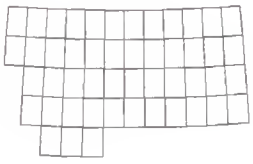
Black-throated Sparrow
Amphispiza bilineata
1996-2002 = 5; 06/2002 - QLL: 17D
n = 6

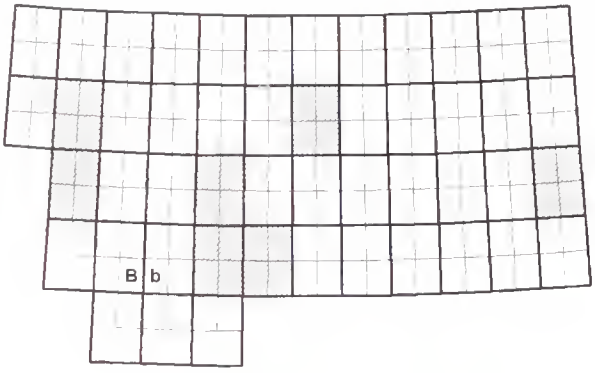




Sage Sparrow
Amphispiza belli

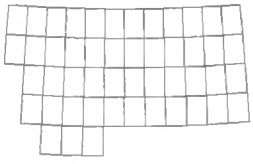
1996-2002 = 3; 05/2002 - QLL: 36D
n = 12 SI





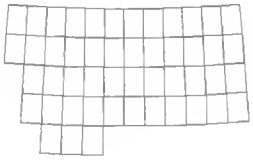
Lark Bunting
Calamospiza melanocorys

1996-2002 = 204
SI



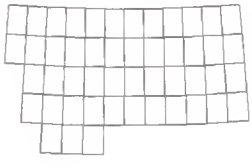
Savannah Sparrow
Passerculus sandwichensis

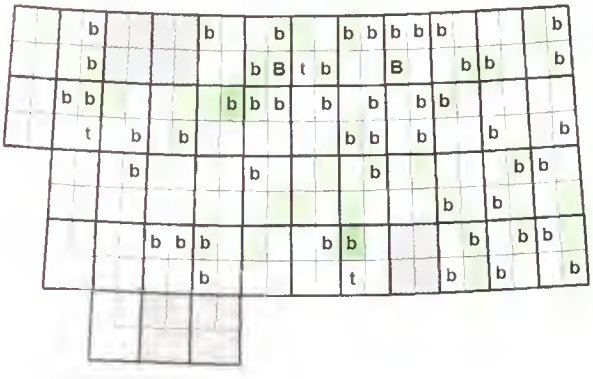
1996-2002 = 297



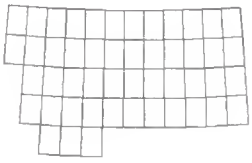
Grasshopper Sparrow
Ammodramus savannarum

1996-2002 = 107
SI



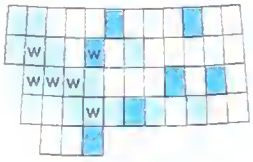


Baird's Sparrow
Ammodramus bairdii
1996-2002 = 72
TES

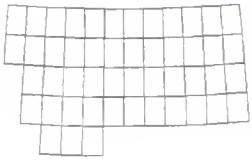


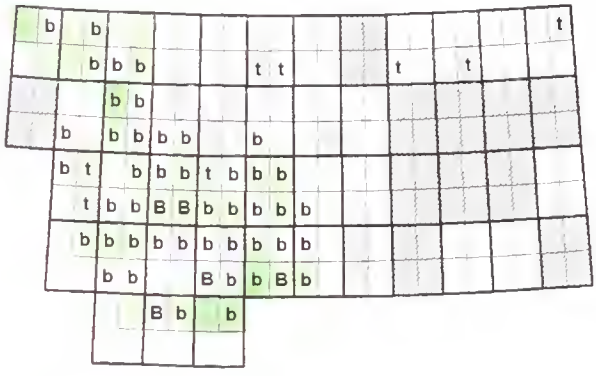
b b b

Song Sparrow
Melospiza melodia
1996-2002 = 388

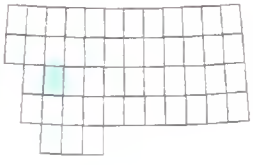


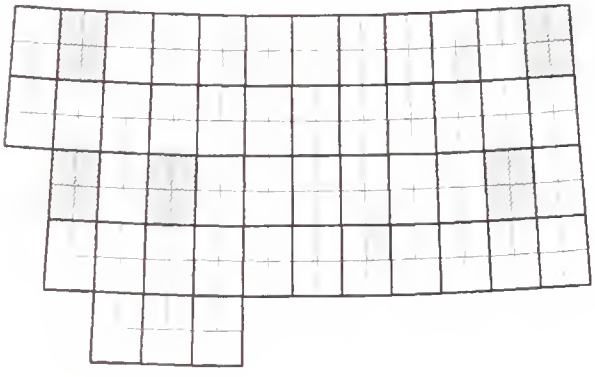
Lincoln's Sparrow
Melospiza lincolnii
1996-2002 = 159



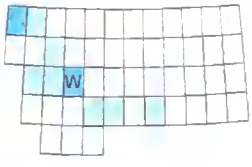


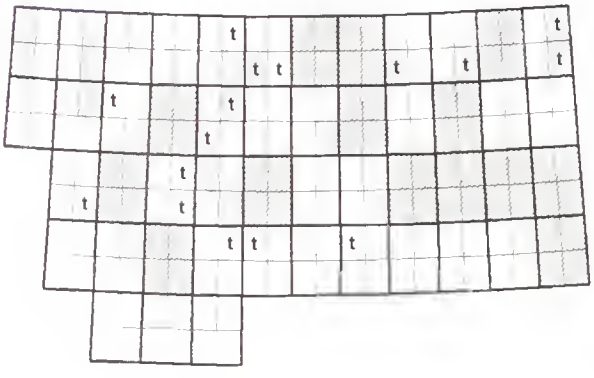
Swamp Sparrow
Melospiza georgiana
1996-2002 = 0; 09/1995 - QLL: 05D
n = 11



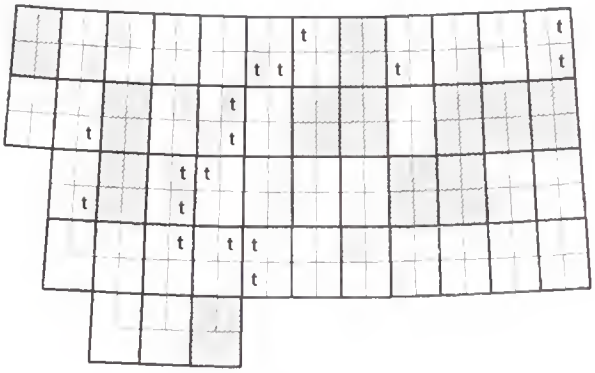


White-throated Sparrow
Zonotrichia albicollis
1996-2002 = 25

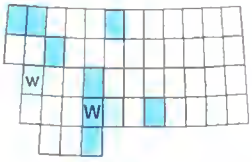


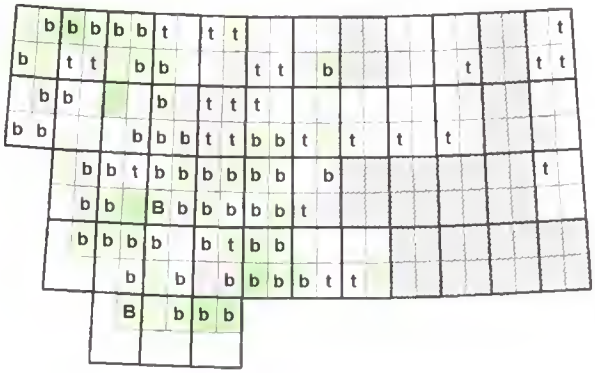


Harris's Sparrow
Zonotrichia querula
1996-2002 = 35

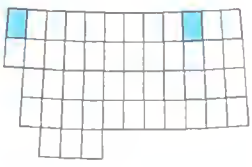


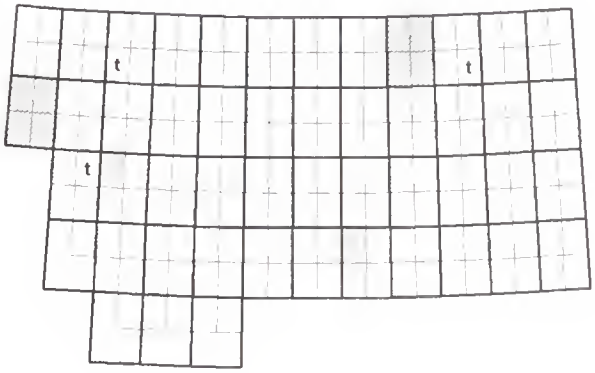
White-crowned Sparrow
Zonotrichia leucophrys
1996-2002 = 207



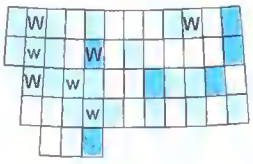


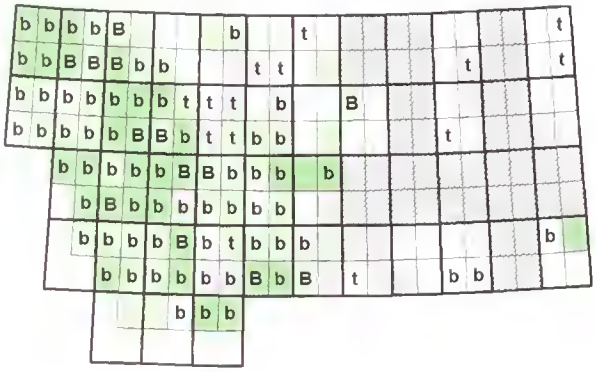
Golden-crowned Sparrow
Zonotrichia atricapilla
1996-2002 = 4; 08/2002 - QLL: 03C
n = 12



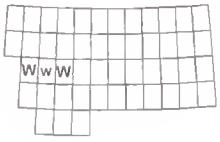


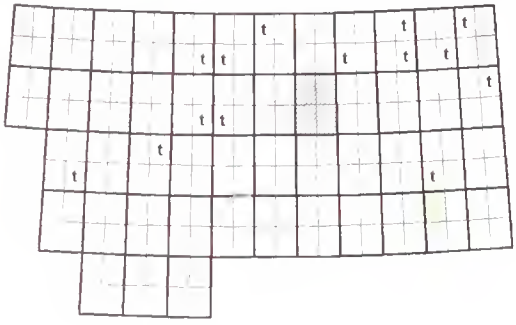
Dark-eyed Junco
Junco hyemalis
1996-2002 = 319



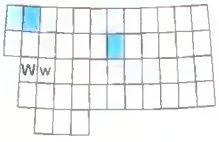


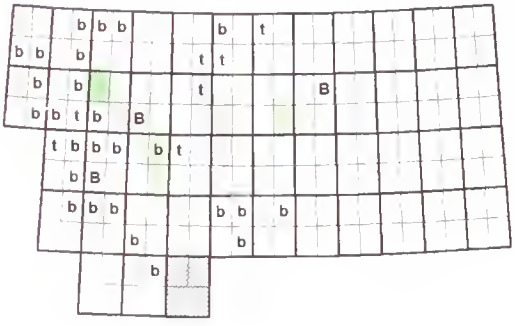
Slate-colored Junco
Junco hyemalis hyemalis
1996-2002 = 26



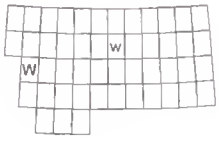


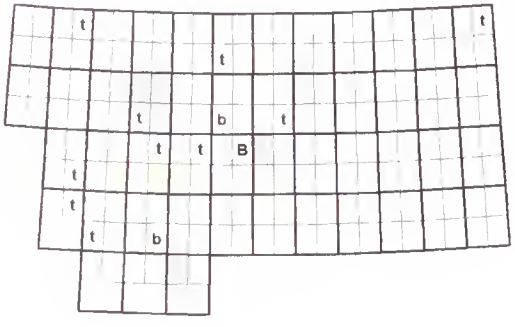
Oregon (Montana) Junco
Junco hyemalis oreganus
1996-2002 = 117





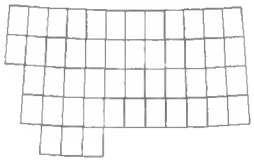
Pink-sided Junco
Junco hyemalis mearnsi
1996-2002 = 19

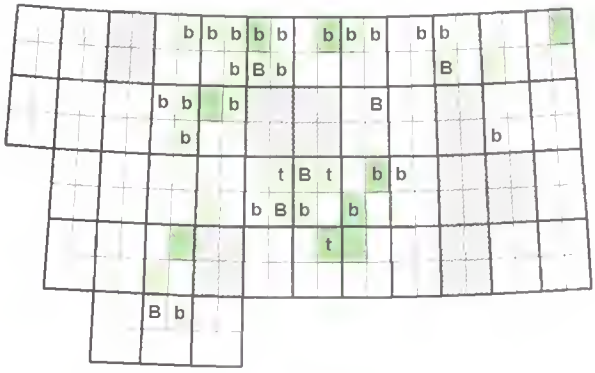




McCown's Longspur
Calcarius mccownii

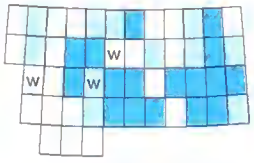
1996-2002 = 68
SI

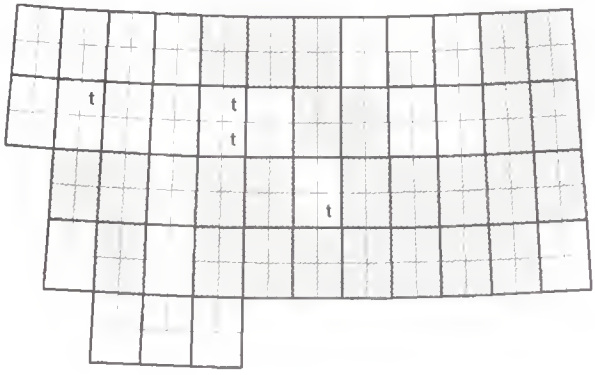




Lapland Longspur
Calcarius lapponicus

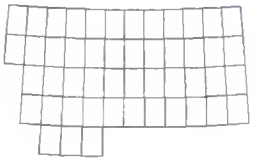
1996-2002 = 8

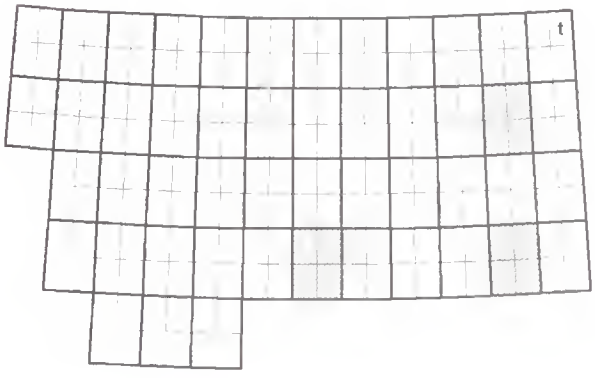




Smith's Longspur
Calcarius pictus

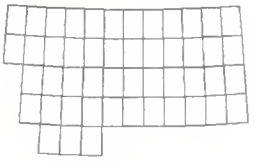
1996-2002 = 1; 10/2001 - QLL: 12B
n = 6

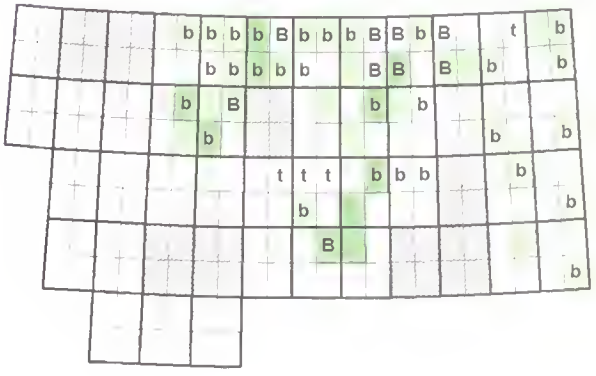




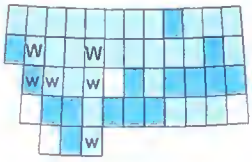
Chestnut-collared Longspur
Calcarius ornatus

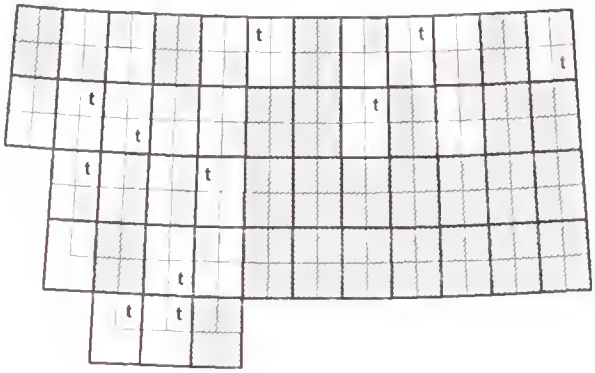
1996-2002 = 118
SI



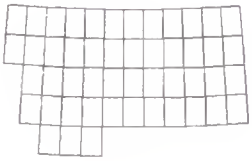


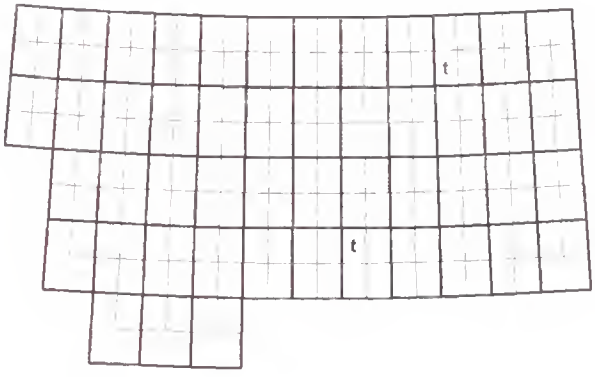
Snow Bunting
Plectrophenax nivalis
1996-2002 = 18



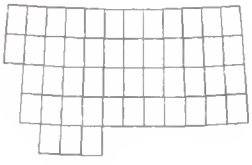


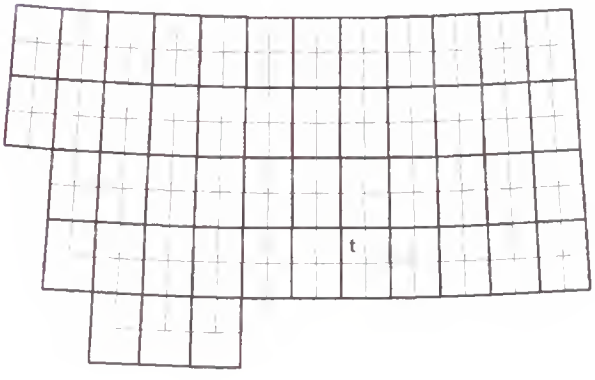
Northern Cardinal
Cardinalis cardinalis
1996-2002 = 2; 05/1999 - QLL: 10C
n = 2



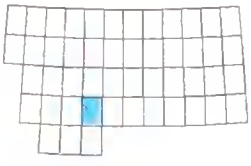


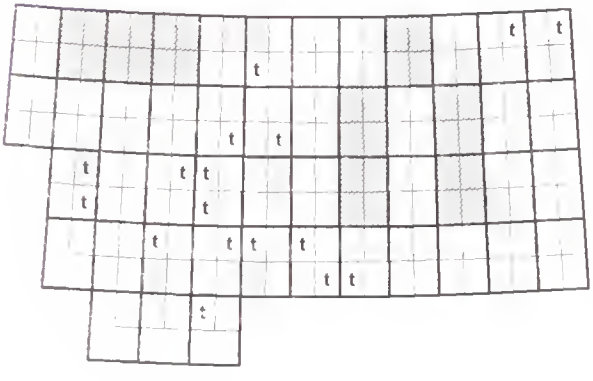
Pyrrhuloxia
Cardinalis sinuatus
1996-2002 = 1; 12/2000 - QLL: 41A
n = 1



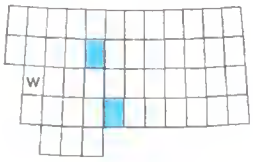


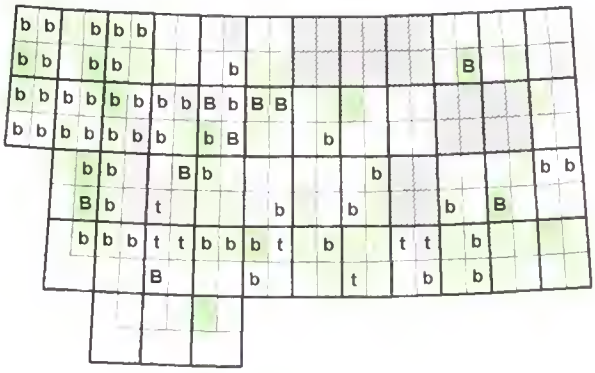
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Pheucticus ludovicianus
1996-2002 = 32



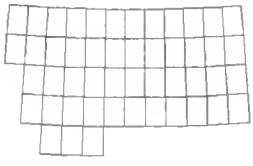


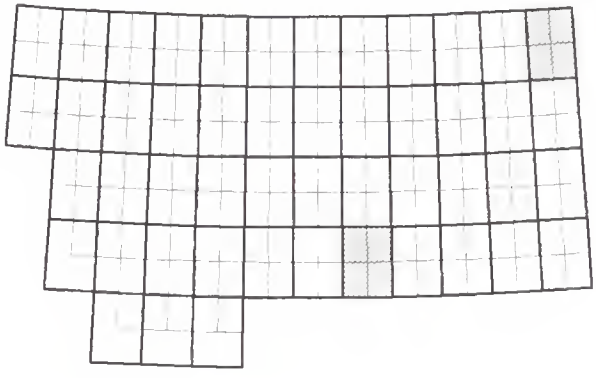
Black-headed Grosbeak
Pheucticus melanocephalus
1996-2002 = 171



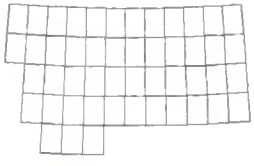


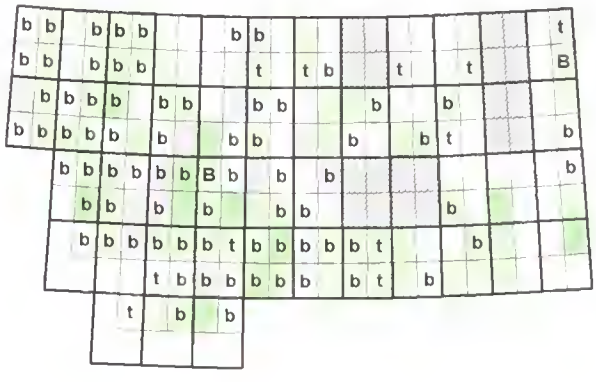
Blue Grosbeak
Passerina caerulea
1996-2002 = 0; 00/1976 - QLL: 41A
n = 3



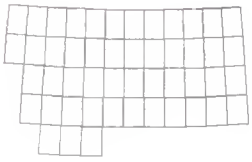


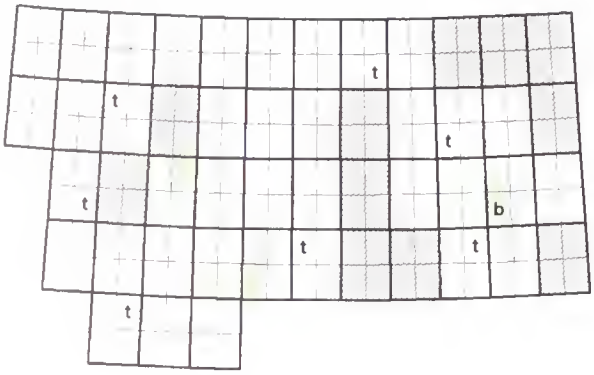
Lazuli Bunting
Passerina amoena
1996-2002 = 189



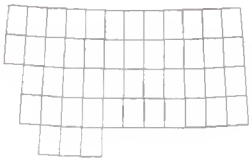


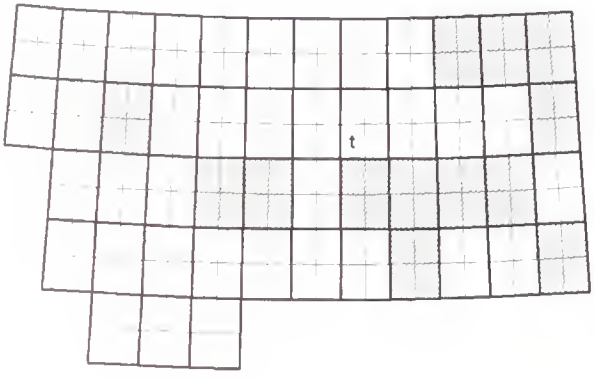
Indigo Bunting
Passerina cyanea
1996-2002 = 8





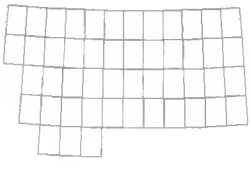
Dickcissel
Spiza americana
1996-2002 = 1; 06/1999 - QLL: 20C
n = 15 TES

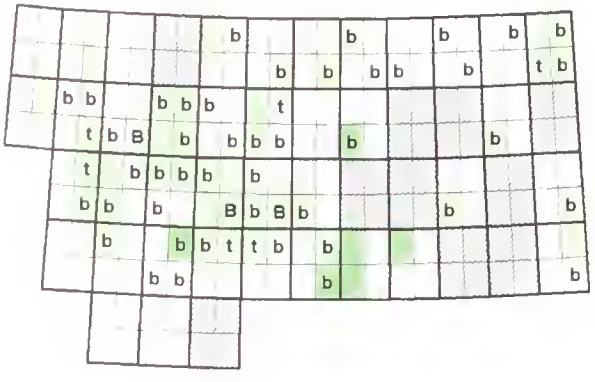




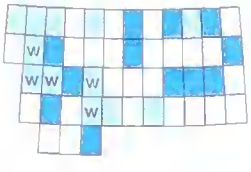
Icteridae

Bobolink
Dolichonyx oryzivorus
1996-2002 = 108
SI

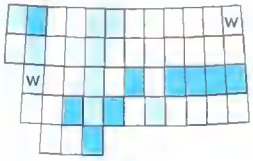




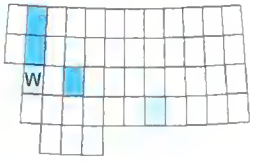
Red-winged Blackbird
Agelaius phoeniceus
1996-2002 = 461

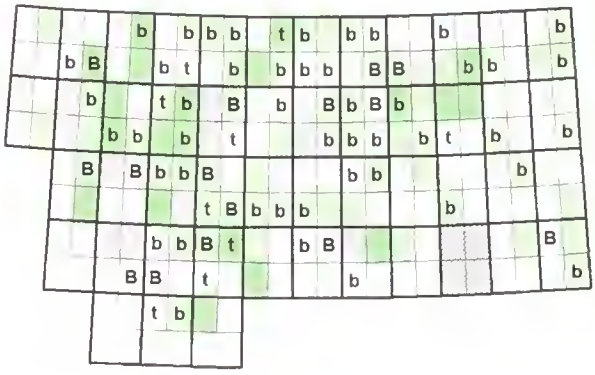


Western Meadowlark
Sturnella neglecta
1996-2002 = 549

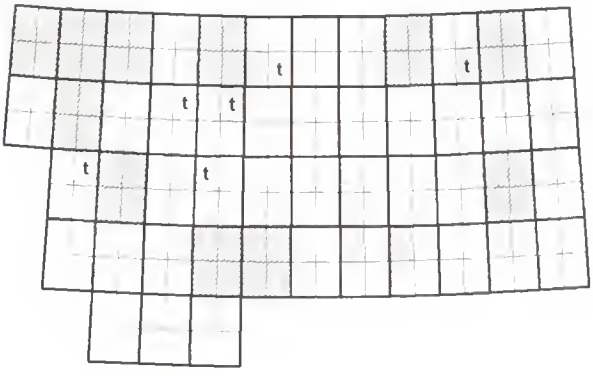


Yellow-headed Blackbird
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus
1996-2002 = 177

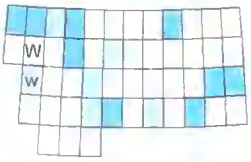


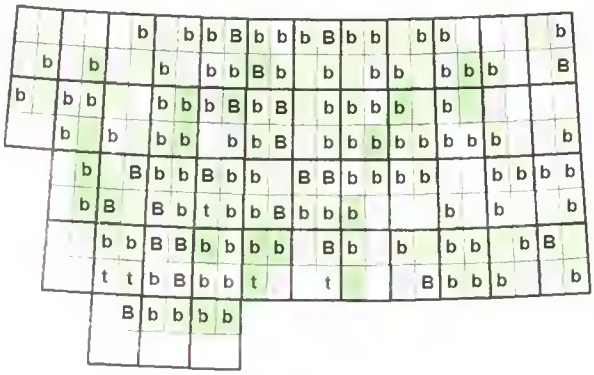


Rusty Blackbird
Euphagus carolinus
1996-2002 = 9

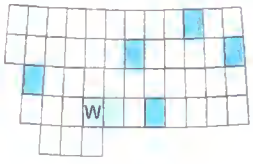


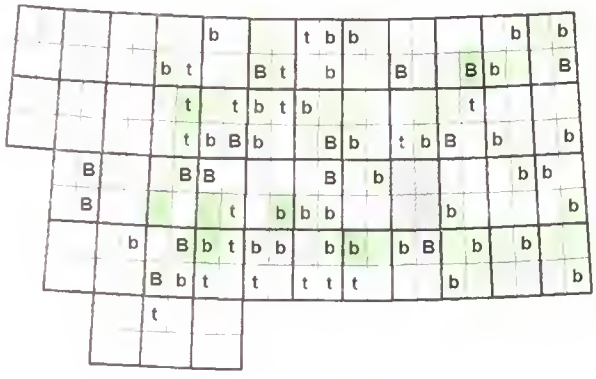
Brewer's Blackbird
Euphagus cyanocephalus
1996-2002 = 381



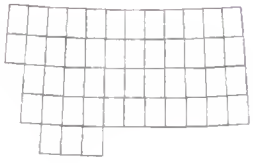


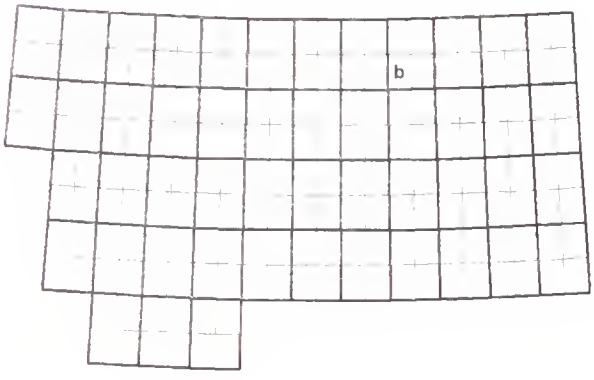
Common Grackle
Quiscalus quiscula
1996-2002 = 155



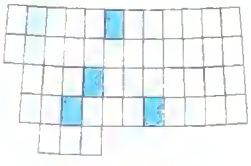


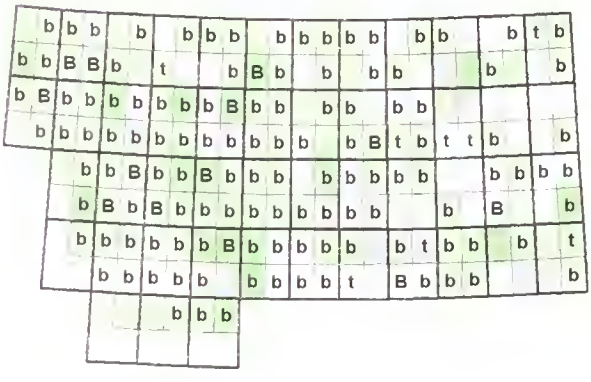
Great-tailed Grackle
Quiscalus mexicanus
1996-2002 = 1; 06/1996 - QLL: 09C
n = 1





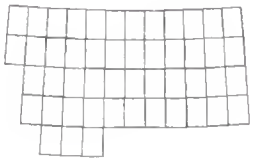
Brown-headed Cowbird
Molothrus ater
1996-2002 = 484

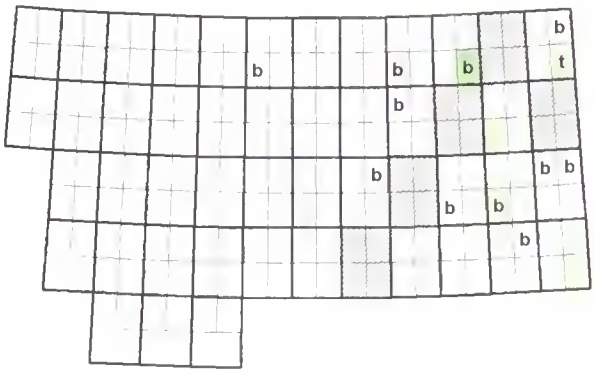




Orchard Oriole
Icterus spurius

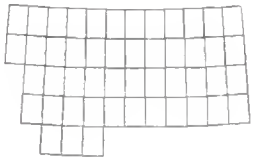
1996-2002 = 15
SI

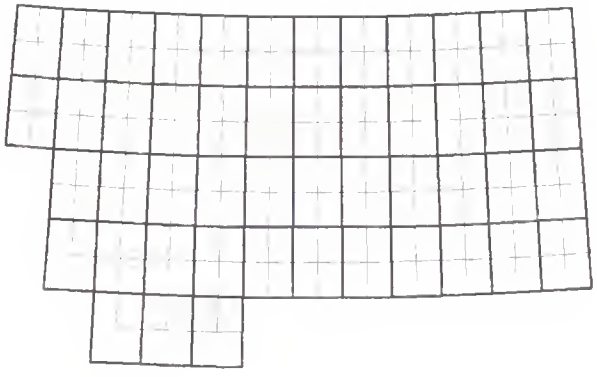




Hooded Oriole
Icterus cucullatus

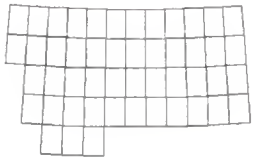
1996-2002 = 0; 06/1995 - QLL: 47A
n = 1

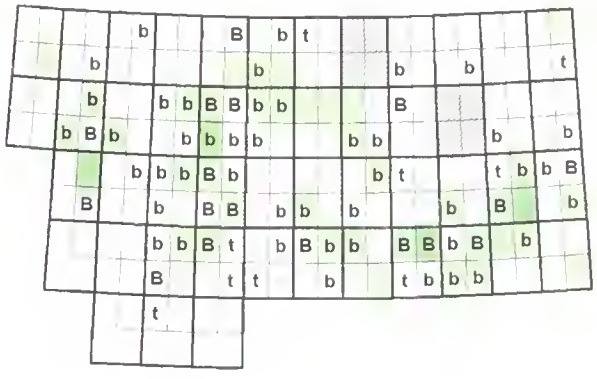




Bullock's Oriole
Icterus bullockii

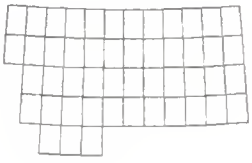
1996-2002 = 142

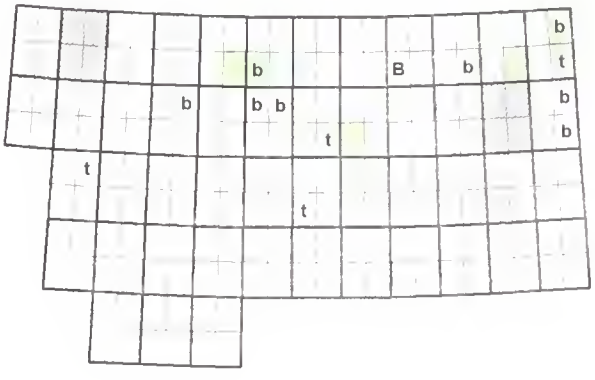




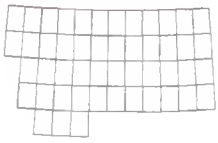
Baltimore Oriole
Icterus galbula

1996-2002 = 26



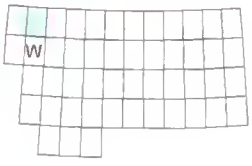


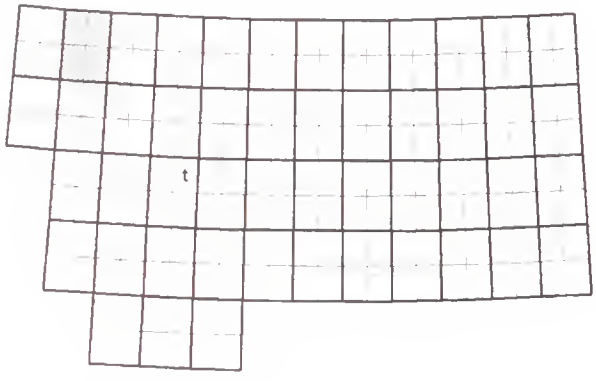
Northern Oriole
Icterus spp.
1996-2002 = 3



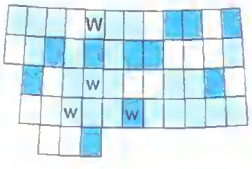
Fringillidae

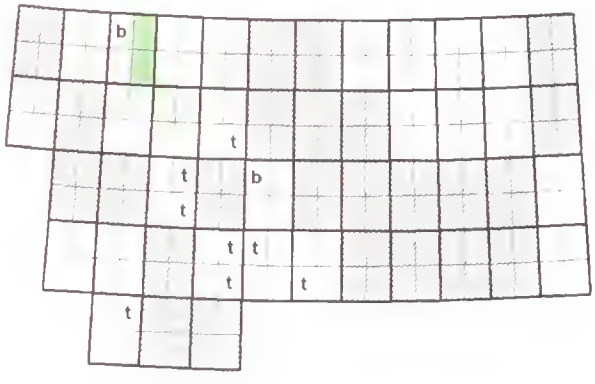
Brambling
Fringilla montifringilla
1996-2002 = 2; 01/2002 - QLL: 14D
n = 7



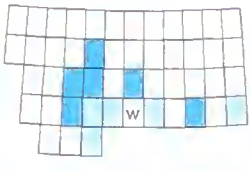


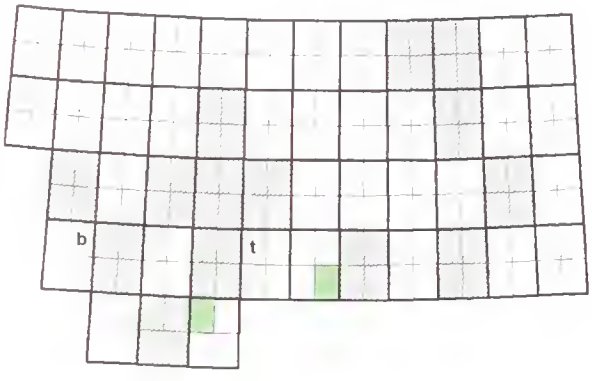
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch
Leucosticte tephrocotis
1996-2002 = 19



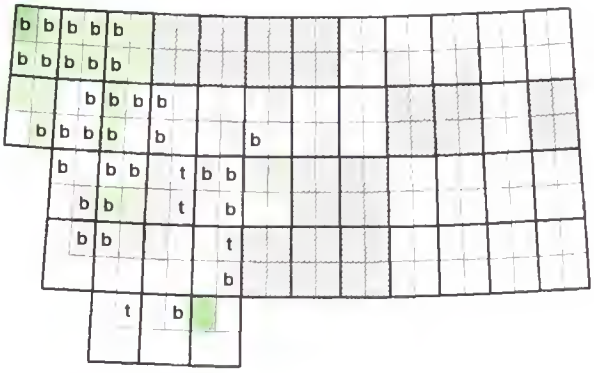


Black Rosy-Finch
Leucosticte atrata
1996-2002 = 4
TES

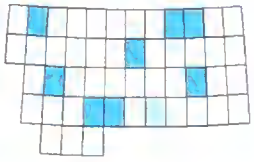


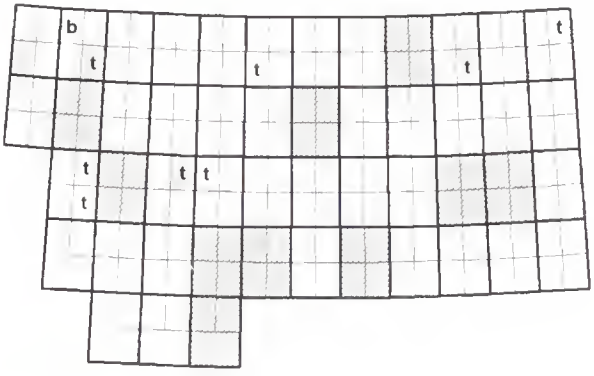


Pine Grosbeak
Pinicola enucleator
1996-2002 = 68

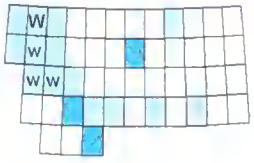


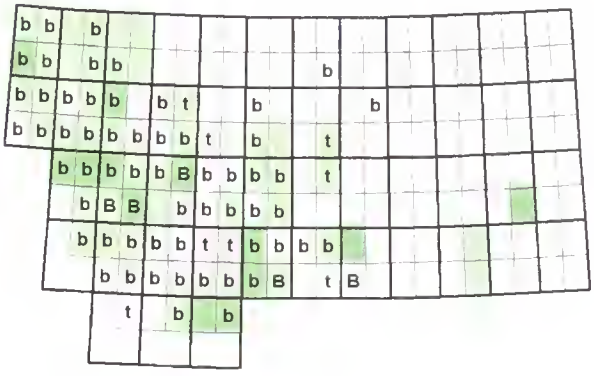
Purple Finch
Carpodacus purpureus
1996-2002 = 14



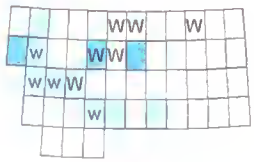


Cassin's Finch
Carpodacus cassinii
1996-2002 = 185

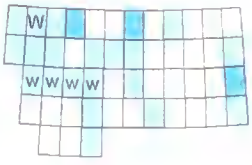


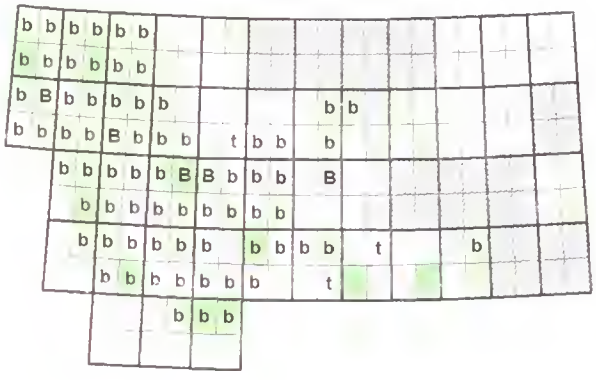


House Finch
Carpodacus mexicanus
1996-2002 = 150

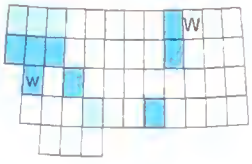


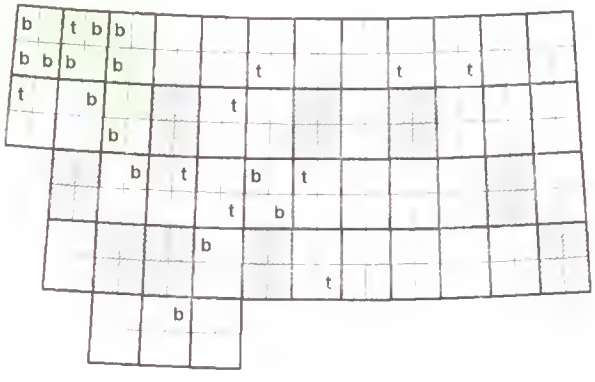
Red Crossbill
Loxia curvirostra
1996-2002 = 301



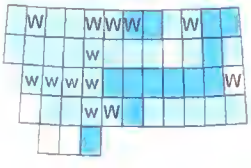


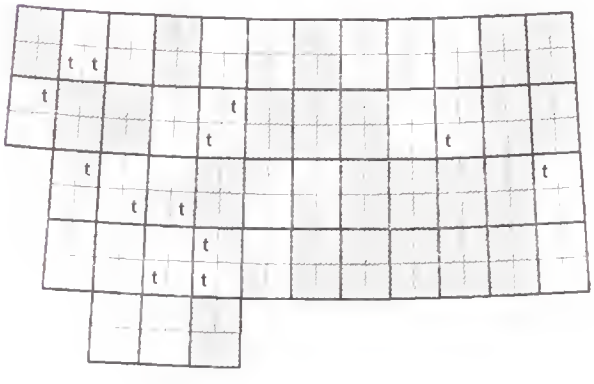
White-winged Crossbill
Loxia leucoptera
1996-2002 = 33



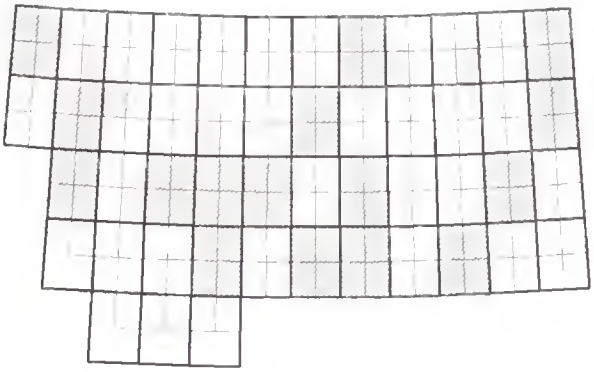


Common Redpoll
Carduelis flammea
1996-2002 = 37

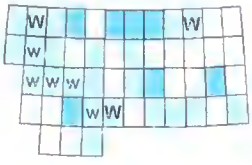


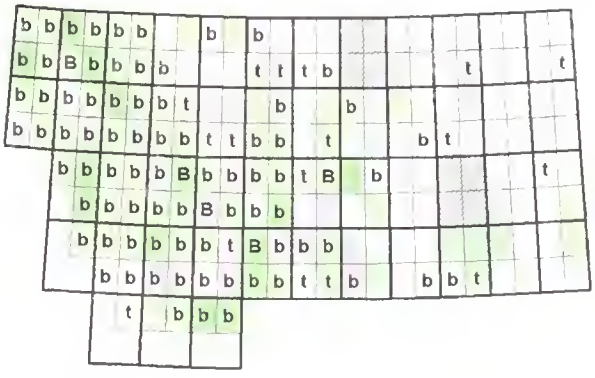


Hoary Redpoll
Carduelis hornemanni
1996-2002 = 1

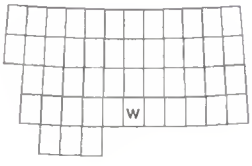


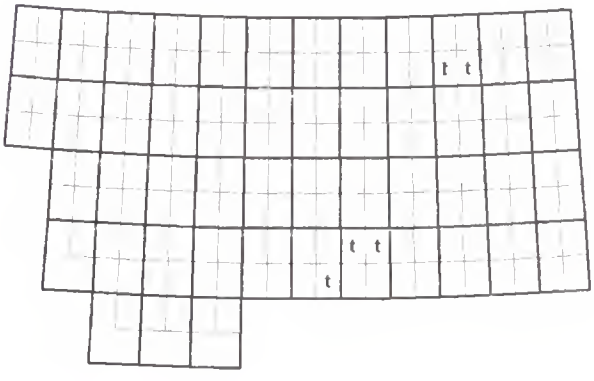
Pine Siskin
Carduelis pinus
1996-2002 = 410



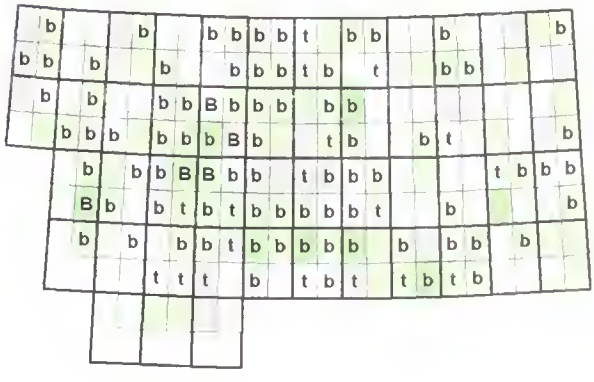


Lesser Goldfinch
Carduelis psaltria
1996-2002 = 6; 06/2002 - QLL: 41A
n = 6



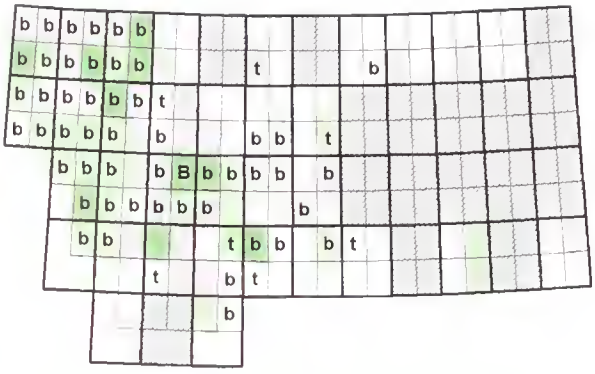


American Goldfinch
Carduelis tristis
1996-2002 = 261



Evening Grosbeak
Coccothraustes vespertinus

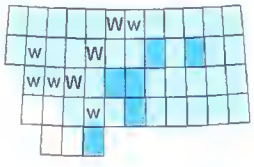
1996-2002 = 160

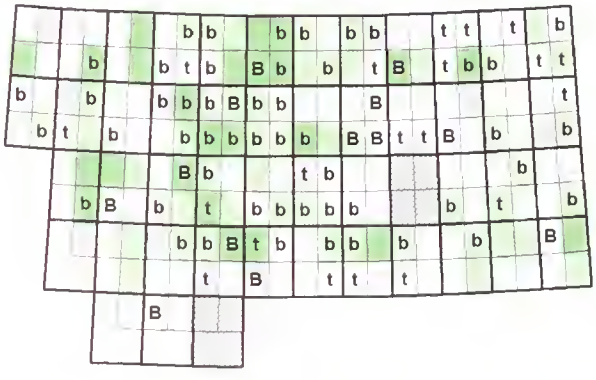


Passeridae

House Sparrow
Passer domesticus

1996-2002 = 222





Appendix A. Threatened, Endangered, and other Species of Concern (TES) and Species for which Supplemental Information (SI) is requested

The species listed below are identified as Animal Species of Concern by the Montana Natural Heritage Program and the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks because they are federally listed endangered or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act, U.S. Forest Service Sensitive Species, Bureau of Land Management Special Status Species, or other Species of Conservation Concern as identified by the Montana Animal Species of Concern Committee. This list is subject to change as the status of populations is better understood. For current information, contact the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, or Montana Natural Heritage Program (http://nhp.nris.state.mt.us).

Species for which supplemental information is requested (SI) are found on the following page. The list of SI species are birds identified by the Montana Animal Species of Concern Committee either as Species of Potential Concern or Species on Review.

The birds in this appendix are identified in this publication by a "TES" (threatened, endangered, or other species of concern) or "SI" (supplemental information requested) below their names on the pages with their associated maps. *Detailed information on location, habitat, number of individuals, behavior at time of observation, etc., should accompany submission forms on all of the birds in this appendix, especially observations indicating evidence of breeding.*

Federally Listed Species

Whooping Crane - endangered
Least Tern - endangered
Bald Eagle - threatened
Piping Plover - threatened
Mountain Plover - proposed threatened
Yellow-billed Cuckoo – candidate

Other Species of Concern

Common Loon
American White Pelican*
Black-crowned Night-Heron*
White-faced Ibis*
Trumpeter Swan
Harlequin Duck
Northern Goshawk
Ferruginous Hawk
Peregrine Falcon
White-tailed Ptarmigan
Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse
Yellow Rail
Mountain Plover
Franklin's Gull*
Caspian Tern*
Common Tern*
Forester's Tern*
Black Tern*
Barn Owl
Flammulated Owl
Northern Hawk Owl
Burrowing Owl
Great Gray Owl
Black Swift
Broad-tailed Hummingbird
Lewis's Woodpecker
Red-headed Woodpecker
Black-backed Woodpecker
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Alder Flycatcher
Cassin's Kingbird
Boreal Chickadee
Sedge Wren
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Eastern Bluebird
Sprague's Pipit
Black-and-white Warbler
Baird's Sparrow
Le Conte's Sparrow
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Dickcissel
Black Rosy-Finch

* Colonial nesting birds for which nesting information is needed.

Supplemental Information (SI) requested Species

Species for which supplemental information is requested are listed below. These are generally species with unique breeding habits that warrant further study, or whose habits or distribution in the state are poorly known. As noted on the preceding page, detailed information on location, habitat, number of individuals, and behavior at time of observation are requested when reporting sightings of these species.

Horned Grebe+
Clark's Grebe
Double-crested Cormorant*
Great Blue Heron*
Swainson's Hawk+
Greater Sage-Grouse+
Black-necked Stilt*
Long-billed Curlew+
Wilson's Phalarope
Ring-billed Gull*
California Gull*
Black-billed Cuckoo
Western Screech-Owl
Eastern Screech-Owl
Short-eared Owl
Common Poorwill
Chimney Swift
Williamson's Sapsucker
Three-toed Woodpecker
Loggerhead Shrike+
Plumbeous Vireo
Cassin's Vireo
Sage Thrasher
Tennessee Warbler
Ovenbird
Brewer's Sparrow+
Sage Sparrow
Lark Bunting+
Grasshopper Sparrow+
McCown's Longspur+
Chestnut-collared Longspur+
Bobolink
Orchard Oriole

* Colonial nesting birds for which nesting information is needed.
+ Species of Potential Concern. All others on the "SI" list are Species on Review.

Appendix B. Subspecies

Because the potential exists for one or more of the subspecies listed in this appendix to be elevated to species status in the future, detailed observation reports of these birds are requested. Information on specific location, habitat, and breeding habits is especially helpful, and may be particularly valuable for subsequent editions. The species known previously as the Solitary Vireo is an example. Since the last edition the Solitary Vireo was split into three species: Plumbeous Vireo, Cassin's Vireo, and Blue-headed Vireo, each of which appears in this edition.

*(Note: we elected to continue to include maps in this edition for the Solitary Vireo and Northern Oriole (now Bullock's Oriole and Baltimore Oriole), because the database contains important historic information on the distribution of these previously named species).

Where information is available, distribution maps are presented for the subspecies listed in this appendix. These maps are included to encourage bird watchers to submit future records at this taxonomic level. Although no maps appear for Eurasian Green-winged Teal, White-winged and Gray-headed subspecies of the Dark-eyed Junco, and Gray-crowned and Gray-headed (Hepburn's) forms of the Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch because of current lack of data, they may be included in future editions of this publication.

Information is requested at the subspecies, race, or form level for the following:

Green-winged Teal
- Eurasian Green-winged Teal

Northern Flicker
- Red-shafted Flicker
- Yellow-shafted Flicker

Yellow-rumped Warbler
- Audubon's Warbler
- Myrtle Warbler

Dark-eyed Junco
- Slate-colored Junco
- Montana (Oregon) Junco
- Pink-sided Junco
- White-winged Junco
- Gray-headed Junco

Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch
- Gray-crowned form
- Gray-headed (Hepburn's) form

The subspecies listed above are included in the current editions of several major field guides.

Appendix C. Introduced Species

The following species are not native to Montana and were either introduced here or colonized the state on their own after being introduced elsewhere in North America. The Wild Turkey is the only species on the following list native to other regions of the continent. Because these species have bred in the wild and persist in Montana, they are included on the official list of birds for the state. Distribution maps for these species appear in this book. We stress that the introduction of new bird species is regulated in Montana because it may pose a threat to human health, public safety, and/or native wildlife.

Mute Swan	Ring-necked Pheasant	Eurasian Collared-Dove
Chukar	Wild Turkey	European Starling
Gray Partridge	Rock Dove	House Sparrow

Individuals of the following species occur in Montana from time to time but are believed to have been released or to have escaped from captivity. No evidence exists that these species breed and persist naturally in the state. Therefore, they do not appear on the official list of birds of Montana, and maps on their distribution do not appear in this book.

California Quail	Northern Bobwhite	Ringed Turtle-Dove

It should be noted that Northern Bobwhite appeared in previous editions of *Montana Bird Distribution*. Northern Bobwhites were widely transplanted in Montana during the latter part of the 19th century and became established for some time. All of these birds died out many years ago, and we believe all recent records are from birds that were released or escaped from captivity. We are not aware of a single case where escaped bobwhites have persisted for the 10-year time period regarded as minimal for an established occurrence (Wright 1996).

Appendix D. Hypothetical Records

All reports of rare birds (those with fewer than 20 recorded sightings in the state) and species new to Montana must be reviewed and accepted by the Montana Bird Records Committee (MBRC) in order to be included in the Montana Bird Distribution database. The MBRC requires at least one of the following for approval of first state records: a specimen, a definitive photograph, or independent documentation by two or more skilled observers.

"Hypothetical records" are for observations of species in Montana for which we have convincing reports, but which have not been added to the official state list by MBRC or by previous compilers of *Montana Bird Distribution*. The species listed below are placed on the hypothetical records list for the reasons noted. Other species have been reported, but details were insufficient to warrant inclusion here.

Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*): QLL 21D, 2001. Definitive photograph; seen by many observers. Origin uncertain (cannot rule out escape from captivity).

Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*): LL 24, 1907. Accepted by P.L. Wright 1997. Information insufficient for review under current criteria established by the MBRC.

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*): QLL 16B and QLL 17A, 2002. Single-observer sightings with convincing details.

Common Crane (*Grus grus*): QLL 12B, 1999. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.

Pacific Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis fulva*): QLL 9C, 2001. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.

Eskimo Curlew (*Numenius borealis*): "Upper Missouri," 1841. See Saunders (1921). No convincing reports since 19th century. Accepted by P.L. Wright 1997. Information insufficient for review under current criteria established by MBRC.

Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucoides*): QLL 28A, 1978, and QLL 10D, 1979 and 1991. Accepted by the MBRC, and appeared in previous editions, but in light of recent evidence, details are unclear for conclusive identification. Maps for this species, therefore, do not appear in this edition.

Long-billed Murrelet (*Brachyramphus perdix*): QLL 12B , 1985. Accepted by P.L. Wright 1997. Previously presented as Marbled Murrelet. Record not yet reviewed by the MBRC.

Red-breasted Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus ruber*): QLL 27B, 1984. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.

Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*): QLL 24B, 1995. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.

Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*): QLL 3A, 1962. Carried over from previous editions. Original observer interviewed by P.D. Skaar in 1971, resulting in Skaar's placement of species on hypothetical list. Accepted by P.L. Wright 1997. Information insufficient for review under current criteria established by the MBRC.

Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*): LL 41, 1984. Carried over from previous editions. Information insufficient for review under current criteria established by the MBRC.

Virginia's Warbler (*Vermivora virginiae*): LL 37, 1976. Carried over from previous editions. Information insufficient for review under current criteria established by the MBRC.

Cassin's Sparrow (*Aimophila cassinii*): QLL 29C, 1999. Single-observer sighting with convincing details.

Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*): LL 43, 1978 and QLL 41A, 1999. Carried over from previous editions. Multiple observer definitive sighting in 1999, but record not submitted to MBRC for review.

Appendix E. Extinct Species

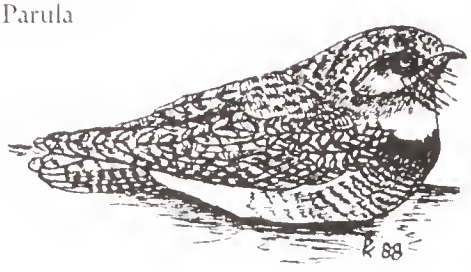
The Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) is the only species recorded in Montana known to be extinct. The last recorded sighting of this bird occurred on 30 August 1853, in the Bears Paw Mountains (Latilong 7), by George Suckley. Earlier records showed the Passenger Pigeon inhabiting latilongs 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 17, 26, and 41.

Appendix F: Rare Birds

The following list identifies species rare enough in Montana to require full documentation of any reported sightings in the state. A species is considered rare if it has been recorded in the state fewer than 20 times. The Montana Bird Records Committee will review such records before their inclusion in *Montana Bird Distribution*. Any species not previously seen in the state will only be added to the state list if the committee accepts independent documentation from two or more skilled observers, or if verified by a photograph or specimen. See Appendix G for Montana Rare Bird Report form.

The following species have been recorded with proper documentation at least once in the state, but fewer than 20 times:

Red-throated Loon
Pacific Loon
Yellow-billed Loon
Least Bittern
Little Blue Heron
Green Heron
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron
Wood Stork
Brant
Garganey
Black Scoter
Mississippi Kite
Red-shouldered Hawk
Willow Ptarmigan
Greater Prairie-Chicken
Yellow Rail
Common Moorhen
Snowy Plover
Hudsonian Godwit
Black Turnstone
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Curlew Sandpiper
Buff-breasted Sandpiper
American Woodcock
Red Phalarope
Pomarine Jaeger
Parasitic Jaeger
Long-tailed Jaeger
Laughing Gull
Little Gull
Mew Gull
Thayer's Gull
Glaucous-winged Gull
Glaucous Gull
Great Black-backed Gull
Sabine's Gull
Black-legged Kittiwake
Ivory Gull
Arctic Tern
Ancient Murrelet
Band-tailed Pigeon
Eurasian Collared-Dove
White-winged Dove
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Whip-poor-will
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Anna's Hummingbird
Costa's Hummingbird
Broad-tailed Hummingbird
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
White-headed Woodpecker
Eastern Wood-Pewee
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Alder Flycatcher
Gray Flycatcher
Eastern Phoebe
Vermilion Flycatcher
Ash-throated Flycatcher
Great Crested Flycatcher
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
White-eyed Vireo
Yellow-throated Vireo
Plumbeous Vireo
Blue-headed Vireo
Philadelphia Vireo
Western Scrub-Jay
Bewick's Wren
Sedge Wren
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Gray-cheeked Thrush
Wood Thrush
Golden-winged Warbler
Northern Parula
Cape May Warbler
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Black-throated Gray Warbler
Black-throated Green Warbler
Blackburnian Warbler
Yellow-throated Warbler
Pine Warbler
Prairie Warbler
Bay-breasted Warbler
Prothonotary Warbler
Kentucky Warbler
Connecticut Warbler
Hooded Warbler
Canada Warbler
Painted Redstart
Summer Tanager
Scarlet Tanager
Black-throated Sparrow
Sage Sparrow
Le Conte's Sparrow
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
Golden-crowned Sparrow
Smith's Longspur
Northern Cardinal
Pyrrhuloxia
Blue Grosbeak
Dickcissel
Great-tailed Grackle
Hooded Oriole
Brambling
Lesser Goldfinch



Appendix G: Montana Rare Bird Report

Species: _____ Observer: _____

Date observed: _____ Address: _____

Date written: _____

Photo taken/enclosed? ____ __/ ____ Phone: _____

Other observers: _____ E-mail address: _____

QLL: _____ Nearest town/landmark: _____

Specific location: _____

Township: _____ Range: _____ Section: _____ Quarter Section: _____

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Datum: _____ UTM E: _____ N: _____

Describe the habitat: _____

Plumage (check):
☐ Summer ☐ Winter
☐ Subadult ☐ Juvenile
☐ Immature ☐ Unknown

Sex (check):
☐ Male
☐ Female
☐ Unknown

Weather conditions: _____

Brand of optics used: _____ and Power:

☐ _____ x Binoculars ☐ _____ x Spotting scope ☐ Unaided eye

Quality and direction of light: _____

Distance from bird: _____

Duration of observation: _____

Previous experience with species: _____

This report was written:
☐ During or immediately after observation ☐ From field notes made during observation
☐ From memory: _____ hours later or _____ days later

On a separate piece of paper, please:

(1) Describe the bird. Describe the field marks and behavior observed. State size (compared to other nearby known birds or common birds). Record relevant information such as color, body shape, bill and leg color/length/shape, voice, behavior, number of individuals, sex, etc.

(2) Discuss how similar species were eliminated.

Please type or print clearly, and include any other pertinent information.

Send to: Montana Bird Records Committee
Montana Audubon, P.O. Box 595, Helena, Montana 59624

Appendix H. Quarter-latilong Report Form

Name: _____ Phone: _____ Address: _____

Species	Date	QLL	Habitat Description	Status* (B,b,t,W,w)	Comments

* Observation notes for all sightings are requested; observation notes for species with "B" and "W" status are *required.*

Send to: MBD - Montana Audubon, P.O. Box 595, Helena, MT 59624

Observations may also be submitted online at: http://nhp.nris.state.mt.us/mbd/

Appendix I. Checklist of Birds of Montana

__ Red-throated Loon*
__ Pacific Loon*
__ Common Loon
__ Yellow-billed Loon*
__ Pied-billed Grebe
__ Horned Grebe
__ Red-necked Grebe
__ Eared Grebe
__ Western Grebe
__ Clark's Grebe
__ American White Pelican
__ Double-crested Cormorant
__ American Bittern
__ Least Bittern*
__ Great Blue Heron
__ Great Egret
__ Snowy Egret
__ Little Blue Heron*
__ Cattle Egret
__ Green Heron*
__ Black-crowned Night-Heron
__ Yellow-crowned Night-Heron*
__ White-faced Ibis
__ Wood Stork*
__ Turkey Vulture
__ Greater White-fronted Goose
__ Snow Goose
__ Ross's Goose
__ Canada Goose
__ Brant*
__ Mute Swan
__ Trumpeter Swan
__ Tundra Swan
__ Wood Duck
__ Gadwall
__ Eurasian Wigeon
__ American Wigeon
__ American Black Duck
__ Mallard
__ Blue-winged Teal
__ Cinnamon Teal
__ Northern Shoveler
__ Northern Pintail
__ Garganey*
__ Green-winged Teal
__ Canvasback
__ Redhead
__ Ring-necked Duck
__ Greater Scaup
__ Lesser Scaup
__ Harlequin Duck
__ Surf Scoter
__ White-winged Scoter
__ Black Scoter*
__ Long-tailed Duck
__ Bufflehead
__ Common Goldeneye
__ Barrow's Goldeneye
__ Hooded Merganser
__ Common Merganser
__ Red-breasted Merganser
__ Ruddy Duck
__ Osprey
__ Mississippi Kite*
__ Bald Eagle
__ Northern Harrier
__ Sharp-shinned Hawk
__ Cooper's Hawk
__ Northern Goshawk
__ Red-shouldered Hawk*
__ Broad-winged Hawk
__ Swainson's Hawk
__ Red-tailed Hawk
__ Ferruginous Hawk
__ Rough-legged Hawk
__ Golden Eagle
__ American Kestrel
__ Merlin
__ Gyrfalcon
__ Peregine Falcon
__ Prairie Falcon
__ Chukar
__ Gray Partridge
__ Ring-necked Pheasant
__ Ruffed Grouse
__ Greater Sage-Grouse
__ Spruce Grouse
__ Willow Ptarmigan*
__ White-tailed Ptarmigan
__ Blue Grouse
__ Sharp-tailed Grouse
__ Greater Prairie-Chicken*
__ Wild Turkey
__ Yellow Rail*
__ Virginia Rail
__ Sora
__ Common Moorhen*
__ American Coot
__ Sandhill Crane
__ Whooping Crane
__ Black-bellied Plover
__ American Golden-Plover
__ Snowy Plover*
__ Semipalmated Plover
__ Piping Plover
__ Killdeer
__ Mountain Plover
__ Black-necked Stilt
__ American Avocet
__ Greater Yellowlegs
__ Lesser Yellowlegs
__ Solitary Sandpiper
__ Willet
__ Spotted Sandpiper
__ Upland Sandpiper
__ Whimbrel
__ Long-billed Curlew
__ Hudsonian Godwit*
__ Marbled Godwit
__ Ruddy Turnstone
__ Black Turnstone*
__ Red Knot
__ Sanderling
__ Semipalmated Sandpiper
__ Western Sandpiper
__ Least Sandpiper
__ White-rumped Sandpiper
__ Baird's Sandpiper
__ Pectoral Sandpiper
__ Sharp-tailed Sandpiper*
__ Dunlin
__ Curlew Sandpiper*
__ Stilt Sandpiper
__ Buff-breasted Sandpiper*
__ Short-billed Dowitcher
__ Long-billed Dowitcher
__ Wilson's Snipe
__ American Woodcock*
__ Wilson's Phalarope
__ Red-necked Phalarope
__ Red Phalarope*

__ Pomarine Jaeger*
__ Parasitic Jaeger*
__ Long-tailed Jaeger*
__ Laughing Gull*
__ Franklin's Gull
__ Little Gull*
__ Bonaparte's Gull
__ Mew Gull*
__ Ring-billed Gull
__ California Gull
__ Herring Gull
__ Thayer's Gull*
__ Glaucous-winged Gull*
__ Glaucous Gull*
__ Great Black-backed Gull*
__ Sabine's Gull*
__ Black-legged Kittiwake*
__ Ivory Gull*
__ Caspian Tern
__ Common Tern
__ Arctic Tern*
__ Forster's Tern
__ Least Tern
__ Black Tern
__ Ancient Murrelet*
__ Rock Dove
__ Band-tailed Pigeon*
__ Eurasian Collared-Dove*
__ White-winged Dove*
__ Mourning Dove
__ Black-billed Cuckoo
__ Yellow-billed Cuckoo*
__ Barn Owl
__ Flammulated Owl
__ Western Screech-Owl
__ Eastern Screech-Owl
__ Great Horned Owl
__ Snowy Owl
__ Northern Hawk Owl
__ Northern Pygmy-Owl
__ Burrowing Owl
__ Barred Owl
__ Great Gray Owl
__ Long-eared Owl
__ Short-eared Owl
__ Boreal Owl
__ Northern Saw-whet Owl
__ Common Nighthawk
__ Common Poorwill
__ Whip-poor-will*
__ Black Swift
__ Chimney Swift
__ Vaux's Swift
__ White-throated Swift
__ Ruby-throated Hummingbird*
__ Black-chinned Hummingbird
__ Anna's Hummingbird*
__ Costa's Hummingbird*
__ Calliope Hummingbird
__ Broad-tailed Hummingbird*
__ Rufous Hummingbird
__ Belted Kingfisher
__ Lewis's Woodpecker
__ Red-headed Woodpecker
__ Red-bellied Woodpecker*
__ Williamson's Sapsucker
__ Yellow-bellied Sapsucker*
__ Red-naped Sapsucker
__ Downy Woodpecker
__ Hairy Woodpecker
__ White-headed Woodpecker*
__ Three-toed Woodpecker
__ Black-backed Woodpecker
__ Northern Flicker
__ Northern Flicker (Yellow-shafted)
__ Northern Flicker (Red-shafted)
__ Pileated Woodpecker
__ Olive-sided Flycatcher
__ Western Wood-Pewee
__ Eastern Wood-Pewee*
__ Yellow-bellied Flycatcher*
__ Alder Flycatcher*
__ Willow Flycatcher
__ Least Flycatcher
__ Hammond's Flycatcher
__ Gray Flycatcher*
__ Dusky Flycatcher
__ Cordilleran Flycatcher
__ Eastern Phoebe*
__ Say's Phoebe
__ Vermilion Flycatcher*
__ Ash-throated Flycatcher*
__ Great Crested Flycatcher*
__ Cassin's Kingbird
__ Western Kingbird
__ Eastern Kingbird
__ Scissor-tailed Flycatcher*
__ Loggerhead Shrike
__ Northern Shrike
__ White-eyed Vireo*
__ Yellow-throated Vireo*
__ Plumbeous Vireo*
__ Cassin's Vireo
__ Blue-headed Vireo*
__ Warbling Vireo
__ Philadelphia Vireo*
__ Red-eyed Vireo
__ Gray Jay
__ Steller's Jay
__ Blue Jay
__ Western Scrub-Jay*
__ Pinyon Jay
__ Clark's Nutcracker
__ Black-billed Magpie
__ American Crow
__ Common Raven
__ Horned Lark
__ Purple Martin
__ Tree Swallow
__ Violet-green Swallow
__ Northern Rough-winged Swallow
__ Bank Swallow
__ Cliff Swallow
__ Barn Swallow
__ Black-capped Chickadee
__ Mountain Chickadee
__ Chestnut-backed Chickadee
__ Boreal Chickadee
__ Red-breasted Nuthatch
__ White-breasted Nuthatch
__ Pygmy Nuthatch
__ Brown Creeper
__ Rock Wren
__ Canyon Wren
__ Bewick's Wren*
__ House Wren
__ Winter Wren
__ Sedge Wren*
__ Marsh Wren
__ American Dipper
__ Golden-crowned Kinglet
__ Ruby-crowned Kinglet
__ Blue-gray Gnatcatcher*
__ Eastern Bluebird
__ Western Bluebird

__ Mountain Bluebird
__ Townsend's Solitaire
__ Veery
__ Gray-cheeked Thrush*
__ Swainson's Thrush
__ Hermit Thrush
__ Wood Thrush*
__ American Robin
__ Varied Thrush
__ Gray Catbird
__ Northern Mockingbird
__ Sage Thrasher
__ Brown Thrasher
__ European Starling
__ American Pipit
__ Sprague's Pipit
__ Bohemian Waxwing
__ Cedar Waxwing
__ Golden-winged Warbler*
__ Tennessee Warbler
__ Orange-crowned Warbler
__ Nashville Warbler
__ Northern Parula*
__ Yellow Warbler
__ Chestnut-sided Warbler
__ Magnolia Warbler
__ Cape May Warbler*
__ Black-throated Blue Warbler*
__ Yellow-rumped Warbler
__ Yellow-rumped Warbler (Audubon's Warbler)
__ Yellow-rumped Warbler (Myrtle Warbler)
__ Black-throated Gray Warbler*
__ Black-throated Green Warbler*
__ Townsend's Warbler
__ Blackburnian Warbler*
__ Yellow-throated Warbler*
__ Pine Warbler*
__ Prairie Warbler*
__ Palm Warbler
__ Bay-breasted Warbler*
__ Blackpoll Warbler
__ Black-and-white Warbler
__ American Redstart
__ Prothonotary Warbler*
__ Ovenbird
__ Northern Waterthrush
__ Kentucky Warbler*
__ Connecticut Warbler*
__ Mourning Warbler
__ MacGillivray's Warbler
__ Common Yellowthroat
__ Hooded Warbler*
__ Wilson's Warbler
__ Canada Warbler*
__ Painted Redstart*
__ Yellow-breasted Chat
__ Summer Tanager*
__ Scarlet Tanager*
__ Western Tanager
__ Green-tailed Towhee
__ Spotted Towhee
__ American Tree Sparrow
__ Chipping Sparrow
__ Clay-colored Sparrow
__ Brewer's Sparrow
__ Field Sparrow
__ Vesper Sparrow
__ Lark Sparrow
__ Black-throated Sparrow*
__ Sage Sparrow*
__ Lark Bunting
__ Savannah Sparrow
__ Grasshopper Sparrow
__ Baird's Sparrow
__ Le Conte's Sparrow*
__ Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow*
__ Fox Sparrow
__ Song Sparrow
__ Lincoln's Sparrow
__ Swamp Sparrow*
__ White-throated Sparrow
__ Harris's Sparrow
__ White-crowned Sparrow
__ Golden-crowned Sparrow*
__ Dark-eyed Junco
__ Dark-eyed Junco (Gray-headed)
__ Dark-eyed Junco (White-winged)
__ Dark-eyed Junco (Slate-colored)
__ Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon [Montana])
__ Dark-eyed Junco (Pink-sided)
__ McCown's Longspur
__ Lapland Longspur
__ Smith's Longspur*
__ Chestnut-collared Longspur
__ Snow Bunting
__ Northern Cardinal*
__ Pyrrhuloxia*
__ Rose-breasted Grosbeak
__ Black-headed Grosbeak
__ Blue Grosbeak*
__ Lazuli Bunting
__ Indigo Bunting
__ Dickcissel*
__ Bobolink
__ Red-winged Blackbird
__ Western Meadowlark
__ Yellow-headed Blackbird
__ Rusty Blackbird
__ Brewer's Blackbird
__ Common Grackle
__ Great-tailed Grackle*
__ Brown-headed Cowbird
__ Orchard Oriole
__ Hooded Oriole*
__ Bullock's Oriole
__ Baltimore Oriole
__ Brambling*
__ Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch
__ Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch (Gray-crowned form)
__ Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch (Gray-headed [Hepburn's])
__ Black Rosy-Finch
__ Pine Grosbeak
__ Purple Finch
__ Cassin's Finch
__ House Finch
__ Red Crossbill
__ White-winged Crossbill
__ Common Redpoll
__ Hoary Redpoll
__ Pine Siskin
__ Lesser Goldfinch*
__ American Goldfinch
__ Evening Grosbeak
__ House Sparrow

* rare species for Montana (fewer than 20 reported observations)

Appendix J: Contributors to This Edition

More than 1000 records

Dan Casey, Arla Eckert, Harriet Marble, Dwain Prellwitz, J.D. Reichel, Don Stoecker, Daniel Sullivan, Robin Wolcott, UM Land Bird Monitoring Program

500-1000 records

Kathleen Anderson, John Carlson, Kirk Eakin, Steve Gniadek, Paul Hendricks, Stephen Martin, Dylan Wirta, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

100-499 records

Connie Akers, Eric Atkinson, Clifton Barry, James Brown, Charles Carlson, Phyllis Casperson, Lynn Clark, Anne & Kenne Cook, Mike Daniels, Jill Davies, Stephen Dinsmore, Robert Eng, Roger Evans, Georgia Frazier, Sid Frissell, John Gobeille, Wayne Harper, Kathryn Hicks, Elizabeth Hill, Chris Hoff, George Holton, Judy Hoy, Tamara Johnson, Cedron Jones, Elly Jones, Susan Lenard, Dave Lockman, Elizabeth Madden, Jeff Marks, Robert Martinka, Bryce Maxell, David McCleerey, Terry McEneaney, Kris McLean, Patricia O'Connor, Chris Paige, Susan Reel, James Rogers, Michael Schwitters, Donald Skaar, Jim Sparks, Jim Story, Karen Stutzman, Terry Toppins, Sara Toubman, Dale Tribby, Martha Vogt, Bernard Volet, Jim Waldo, David Waller, Susan Weller, Linda Winnie, Stephanie Wood

1-99 records

Masanori Abe, Dan Abrams, John Akers, McKenzie Akers, Dave Allen, Lois Angvick, Ed Argenbright, Melonie & Katie Atkinson, Peter Bacinski, Loren Bahls, R. Bakelaar, Bobby Baker, Jessica Balcomb, Douglas Barbour, Ned & Gigi Batcheldar, Lisa Bate, Steve Bayless, Jane Beasley, Ray Beasley, Barb Beck, John Beecham, Jeff Berglund, Ed Bergquist, Jeanne Blank, Mark Boesch, Rick Branzell, Paul Bray, Robert Brock, Dan Browder, Sharon Browder, Louis Bruno, A. Bueling, Milo Burcham, Scott Buswell, Robert Butler, Chris Carson, Susannah Casey, Samsara Chapman, Gene Christensen, Amy Cilimburg, D. Coffin, L.W. Cole, Elaine Consold, Suzanne Cox, Coburn Currier, Sue Cushman, George Davis, Robert Dewire, Dean DiTommaso, Stewart Ditchey, Jeffrey Dobb Sr., Mac Donofrio, Diane Doyle-Marlen, Annie Dueker, John Dunn, Frank Durbian, Powder River Eagle Studies, Cristina Eisenberg, Janet Ellis, Bob Eng, Ronald & Marjorie Engdahl, Kathy Erickson, David Ewer, Erin Fairbank, Jeane Fevold, Bebe FitzGerald, Ross Flagen, Dennis Flath, Glenn Flatt, Tom Fondell, Mary Foran, Kirk Forkan, Kathy Formento, Christian Frazza, Janet Gale, Patrick Gonzales, Bill Good, Shawn Goodchild, Deborah Goslin, Mary Gossi, Laurie Gould, Paula Gouse, Kenneth Granby, Vicki Green, Andrea Green, Jim Greene, Bill Grossi, Brett Gullett, Robert Gustafson, Ted Gutzke, M. Haag, Molly Hackett, Charles Hackett, Pam Hackley, Brad Hall, John Hanes, Jim Hansen, Joe Harper, Brian Haugen, Calvin Henry, Jeff Herbert, Elayne Hinther, Steve Hiro, Steve Hoekman, Denver Holt, Wesley Houle, Ann Hudson, Ron & Barbara Hurd, Richard Hutto, Radd Icenoggle, Amanda James, Pat Jamieson, Barbara Jaquith, Flo Jenkins, Ron Jenkins, Dave Johnson, Eugene Johnson, Paul Johnson, Phil Johnson, Ray & Barbara Johnson, Donald Jones, Marc Jones, Stephanie Jones, Jess Karp, Anne Katsaris, Leo Keane, Will Kerling, Judy Kilmer, Jack Kirkley, George Kirsch, Marvin Krook, Mari Krumwiede, Layne Krumwiede, Sandi LaSalle, Jo Lace, Grace Lacy, Liz Larcom, Sara Lavenson, Mallory Lawrence, Rose Leach, Ted & Patty Lechner, Ed Levin, Eric Lichwardt, Dawson List, John Lloyd, Tree Longacre, Robert Lubbers, Lynn Lundborg, Donald Luraski, Ray Lyons, Glenn Marangelo, Charles Marlen, Ron Martin, Cathy Maser, Sheila McCartan, Larry McEvoy, Steve McMorran, Charles Miller, Don & Holly Minnerath, Brent Mitchell, Gary Moore, Cindy Morrison, George Mowat, Melinda Mull, Murphy Bill, Muth Nels, M. Nelson, Dennis Nelson, Susan Newell, Wilma Newman, Norma & Gene Nixon, Ted Nordhagen, John Nordrum, Gretchen Olheiser, Arnold Olsen, Chad Olson, John Ormiston, Natasha & Sophie Osborn, David Pac, John Parker, L. Parrett, Erika Peckham, Roger Peterson, Bob Peterson, Jim Phelps, Debbie Pierson, Barbara Pitman, Steve Platt, Randy Podoll, John Prange, Kelsey Prellwitz, Thora Prellwitz, Caleb Putnam, Mike Rabenberg, Larry Rau, Ryan Rauscher, Catherine Raven, Keith Reeves, Don Reimer, Frank Rice, Scott Rickettson, Rebecca Riedl, Sharon Ritter, L. Robbins, Doris Roberts, Paul Rodewald, Blanche Rogers, Jami Romney FitzGerald, William Roney, Jim Roscoe, Paul Rossi, Bob Rost, K.L. Rusher, Cal Ryder, Ronnie Sanchez, Lynda Saul, Gordon & Sue Scaggs, Donald Schiemann, Kurt Schmidt, Karen Semple, Terry Shaedig, Steve Sherman, John Shipley, P. Shores, Thomas Shough, Brian Shovers, Brent Silcox, P. Singlton, Naomi Smith, Jean Smith, Glenn Smith, Kristina Smucker, Ty Smucker, Rod Spencer, Gerry Stearns, Howard Strause, Shannon Swanson, Gary Swant, Ruth Swenson, Graham Taylor, Marilyn Tempel, Lyle Thompson, Gordon Thompson, Mark Traxler, Wayne Tree, Josh Turner, Beth Underwood, Jeff VanTine, Mike Vashro, Brett Walker, Byron Weber, Kathy Weiner, Judy Whitcombe, Thunderbird Wildlife Conservation, Michelle Williams, Kate Wimmer, Julian Wood, P.L. Wright, Garry Wunderwald, Lewis Young, Will Young, Jock Young, Gary Zylkuski

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Index

A
Avocet, American, 46

B
Bittern
  American, 20
  Least, 20
Blackbird
  Brewer's, 120
  Red-winged, 118
  Rusty, 119
  Yellow-headed, 119
Bluebird
  Eastern, 91
  Mountain, 92
  Western, 92
Bobolink, 118
Bobwhite, Northern, 130
Brambling, 122
Brant, 24
Bufflehead, 31
Bunting
  Indigo, 118
  Lark, 110
  Lazuli, 117
  Painted, 131
  Snow, 116

C
Canvasback, 28
Cardinal, Northern, 116
Catbird, Gray, 94
Chat, Yellow-breasted, 106
Chickadee
  Black-capped, 86
  Boreal, 87
  Chestnut-backed, 87
  Mountain, 87
Chukar, 38
Collared-Dove, Eurasian, 61
Coot, American, 43
Cormorant, Double-crested, 20
Cowbird, Brown-headed, 120
Crane
  Common, 131
  Sandhill, 43
  Whooping, 43
Creeper, Brown, 88
Crossbill
  Red, 124
  White-winged, 124
Crow, American, 84
Cuckoo
  Black-billed, 62
  Yellow-billed, 62
Curlew
  Eskimo, 131
  Long-billed, 48

D
Dickcissel, 118
Dipper, American, 90
Dove
  Collared, see Collared-Dove
  Mourning, 62
  Rock, 61
  Turtle, see Turtle-Dove
  White-winged, 61
Dowitcher
  Long-billed, 53
  Short-billed, 52
Duck
  American Black, 26
  Harlequin, 30
  Long-tailed, 31
  Ring-necked, 29
  Ruddy, 33
  Wood, 25
Dunlin, 51

E
Eagle
  Bald, 34
  Golden, 36
Egret
  Cattle, 22
  Great, 21
  Snowy, 21
Eider, Common, 130

F
Falcon
  Peregrine, 38
  Prairie, 38
Finch
  Cassin's, 123
  House, 124
  Purple, 123
  Rosy, see Rosy-Finch
Flicker, Northern, 73
Flycatcher
  Alder, 75
  Ash-throated, 77
  Cordilleran, 76
  Dusky, 76
  Gray, 76
  Great Crested, 78
  Hammond's, 76
  Least, 75
  Olive-sided, 74
  Scissor-tailed, 79
  Vermilion, 77
  Willow, 75
  Yellow-bellied, 75

G
Gadwall, 26
Garganey, 28
Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray, 91
Godwit
  Hudsonian, 48
  Marbled, 48
Goldeneye
  Barrow's, 32
  Common, 31
Golden-Plover
  American, 44
  Pacific, 131
Goldfinch
  American, 125
  Lesser, 125
Goose
  Canada, 24
  Greater White-fronted, 23
  Ross's, 24
  Snow, 24
Goshawk, Northern, 35
Grackle
  Common, 120
  Great-tailed, 120
Grebe
  Clark's, 19
  Eared, 19
  Horned, 18
  Pied-billed, 18
  Red-necked, 18
  Western, 19
Grosbeak
  Black-headed, 117
  Blue, 117
  Evening, 126
  Pine, 123
  Rose breasted, 116
Grouse
  Blue, 40
  Ruffed, 39
  Sage, see Sage-Grouse
  Sharp-tailed, 41
  Spruce, 40
Gull
  Bonaparte's, 56
  California, 56
  Franklin's, 55
  Glaucous, 57
  Glaucous-winged, 57
  Great Black-backed, 58
  Herring, 57
  Iceland, 131
  Ivory, 58
  Laughing, 55
  Little, 55
  Mew, 56
  Ring-billed, 56
  Sabine's, 58
  Thayer's, 57
Gyrfalcon, 37

H
Harrier, Northern, 34
Hawk
  Broad-winged, 35
  Cooper's, 34
  Ferruginous, 36
  Red-shouldered, 35
  Red-tailed, 36
  Rough-legged, 36
  Sharp-shinned, 34
  Swainson's, 35
Heron
  Great Blue, 20
  Green, 22
  Little Blue, 21
  Night, see Night-Heron
Hummingbird
  Anna's, 69
  Black-chinned, 68
  Broad-tailed, 69
  Calliope, 69
  Costa's, 69
  Ruby-throated, 68
  Rufous, 70

I
Ibis
  Glossy, 130
  White-faced, 23

J
Jaeger
  Long-tailed, 55
  Parasitic, 54
  Pomarine, 54
Jay
  Blue, 82
  Gray, 82
  Pinyon, 83
  Scrub, see Scrub-Jay
  Steller's, 82
Junco, Dark-eyed, 114

K
Kestrel, American, 37
Killdeer, 45
Kingbird
  Cassin's, 78
  Eastern, 78
  Western, 78
Kingfisher, Belted, 70
Kinglet
  Golden-crowned, 91
  Ruby-crowned, 91
Kite, Mississippi, 33
Kittiwake, Black-legged, 58
Knot, Red, 49

L
Lark, Horned, 84
Longspur
  Chestnut-collared, 115
  Lapland, 115
  McCown's, 115
  Smith's, 115
Loon
  Common, 17
  Pacific, 17
  Red-throated, 17
  Yellow-billed, 17

M
Magpie, Black-billed, 84
Mallard, 27
Martin, Purple, 85
Meadowlark, Western, 119
Merganser
  Common, 32
  Hooded, 32
  Red-breasted, 33
Merlin, 37
Mockingbird, Northern, 94
Moorhen, Common, 42
Murrelet
  Ancient, 60
  Long-billed, 131

N
Nighthawk, Common, 66
Night-Heron
  Black-crowned, 22
  Yellow-crowned, 22
Nutcracker, Clark's, 83
Nuthatch
  Pygmy, 88
  Red-breasted, 87
  White-breasted, 88

O
Oriole
  Baltimore, 121
  Bullock's, 121
  Hooded, 121
  Orchard, 121
Osprey, 33
Ovenbird, 103
Owl
  Barn, 62
  Barred, 65
  Boreal, 66
  Burrowing, 65
  Flammulated, 63
  Great Gray, 65
  Great Horned, 63
  Long-eared, 65
  Northern Hawk, 64
  Pygmy, see Pygmy-Owl
  Northern Saw-whet, 66
  Screech, see Screech-Owl
  Short-eared, 66
  Snowy, 64

P
Partridge, Gray, 39
Parula, Northern, 97
Pelican, American White, 19
Pewee, see Wood-Pewee
Phainopepla, 131
Phalarope
  Red, 54
  Red-necked, 54
  Wilson's, 53
Pheasant, Ring-necked, 39
Phoebe
  Eastern, 77
  Say's, 77
Pigeon
  Band-tailed, 61
  Passenger, 131
Pintail, Northern, 28
Pipit
  American, 95
  Sprague's, 96
Plover
  Black-bellied, 43
  Golden, see Golden-Plover
  Mountain, 45
  Piping, 45
  Semipalmated, 44
  Snowy, 44
Poorwill, Common, 67
Prairie-Chicken, Greater, 41
Ptarmigan
  White-tailed, 40
  Willow, 40
Pygmy-Owl, Northern, 64
Pyrrhuloxia, 116

Q
Quail, California, 130

R
Rail
  Virginia, 42
  Yellow, 41
Raven, Common, 84
Redhead, 29
Redpoll
  Common, 124
  Hoary, 125
Redstart
  American, 102
  Painted, 106
Robin, American, 94
Rosy-Finch
  Black, 122
  Gray-crowned, 122

S
Sage-Grouse, Greater, 39
Sanderling, 49
Sandpiper
  Baird's, 50
  Buff-breasted, 52
  Curlew, 52
  Least, 50
  Pectoral, 51
  Semipalmated, 49
  Sharp-tailed, 51
  Solitary, 46
  Spotted, 47
  Stilt, 52
  Upland, 47
  Western, 50
  White-rumped, 50
Sapsucker
  Red-breasted, 131
  Red-naped, 71
  Williamson's, 71
  Yellow-bellied, 71
Scaup
  Greater, 29
  Lesser, 29
Scoter
  Black, 31
  Surf, 30
  White-winged, 30
Screech Owl
  Eastern, 63
  Western, 63
Scrub-Jay, Western, 83
Shoveler, Northern, 27
Shrike
  Loggerhead, 79
  Northern, 79
Siskin, Pine, 125
Snipe, Wilson's , 53
Solitaire, Townsend's, 92
Sora, 42
Sparrow
  American Tree, 108
  Baird's, 111
  Black-throated, 109
  Brewer's, 108
  Cassin's, 131
  Chipping, 108
  Clay-colored, 108
  Field, 109
  Fox, 111
  Golden-crowned, 113
  Grasshopper, 110
  Harris's, 113
  House, 126
  Lark, 109
  Le Conte's, 111
  Lincoln's, 112
  Nelson's Sharp-tailed, 111
  Sage, 110
  Savannah, 110
  Song, 112
  Swamp, 112
  Vesper, 109
  White-crowned, 113
  White-throated, 112
Starling, European, 95
Stilt, Black-necked, 45
Stork, Wood, 23
Swallow
  Bank, 86
  Barn, 86
  Cliff, 86
  Northern Rough-winged, 85
  Tree, 85
  Violet-green, 85
Swan
  Mute, 25
  Trumpeter, 25
  Tundra, 25
  Whooper, 130
Swift
  Black, 67
  Chimney, 67
  Vaux's, 68
  White-throated, 68

T
Tanager
  Scarlet, 106
  Summer, 106
  Western, 107
Teal
  Blue-winged, 27
  Cinnamon, 27
  Green-winged, 28
Tern
  Arctic, 59
  Black, 60
  Caspian, 59
  Common, 59
  Forster's, 59
  Least, 60
Thrasher
  Brown, 95
  Sage, 95
Thrush
  Gray-cheeked, 93
  Hermit, 93
  Swainson's, 93
  Varied, 94
  Wood, 93
Towhee
  Green-tailed, 107
  Spotted, 107
Turkey, Wild, 41
Turnstone
  Black, 49
  Ruddy, 48
Turtle-Dove, Ringed, 130

V
Veery, 92
Vireo
  Bell's, 131
  Blue-headed, 80
  Cassin's, 80
  Philadelphia, 81
  Plumbeous, 80
  Red-eyed, 81
  Warbling, 81
  White-eyed, 79
  Yellow-throated, 80
Vulture, Turkey, 23

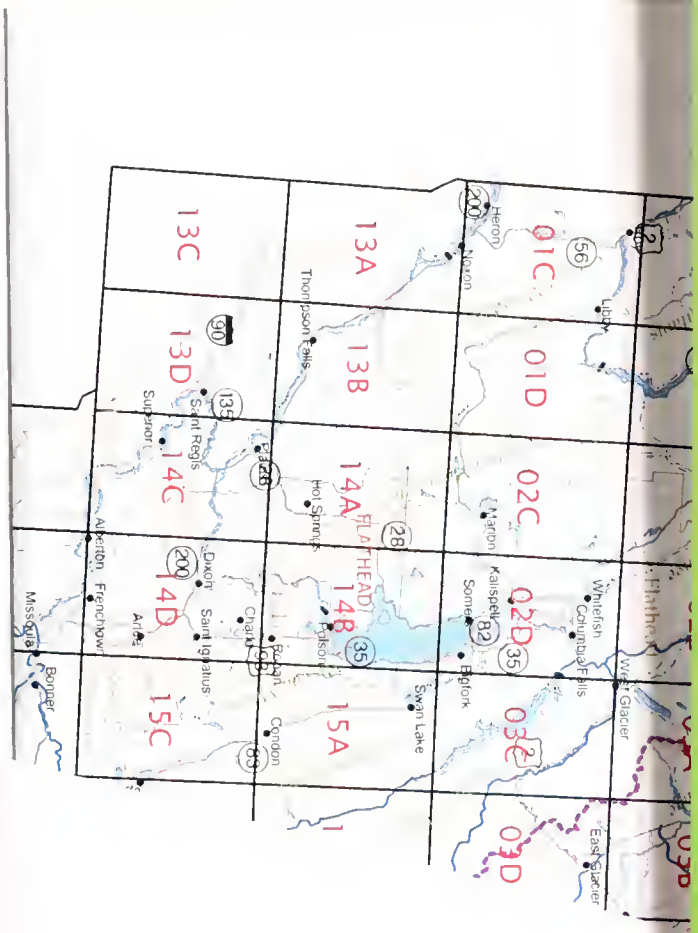
W
Warbler
  Bay-breasted, 102
  Black-and-white, 102
  Blackburnian, 100
  Blackpoll, 102
  Black-throated Blue, 99
  Black-throated Gray, 100
  Black-throated Green, 100
  Blue-winged, 131
  Canada, 105
  Cape May, 98
  Chestnut-sided, 98
  Connecticut, 104
  Golden-winged, 96
  Hooded, 105
  Kentucky, 103
  MacGillivray's, 104
  Magnolia, 98
  Mourning, 104
  Nashville, 97
  Orange-crowned, 97
  Palm, 101
  Pine, 101
  Prairie, 101
  Prothonotary, 103
  Tennessee, 97
  Townsend's, 100
  Virginia's, 131
  Wilson's, 105
  Yellow, 98
  Yellow-rumped, 99
  Yellow-throated, 101
Waterthrush, Northern, 103
Waxwing
  Bohemian, 96
  Cedar, 96
Whimbrel, 47
Whip-poor-will, 67
Wigeon
  American, 26
  Eurasian, 26
Willet, 47
Woodcock, American, 53
Woodpecker
  Black-backed, 73

Downy, 72
Hairy, 72
Lewis's, 70
Pileated, 74
Red-bellied, 71
Red-headed, 70
Three-toed, 72
White-headed, 72
Wood-Pewee
Eastern, 74
Western, 74
Wren
Bewick's, 89
Canyon, 89
House, 89
Marsh, 90
Rock, 88
Sedge, 90
Winter, 90

Y

Yellowlegs
Greater, 46
Lesser, 46
Yellowthroat, Common, 104

NOTES



Legend

For a complete legend and detailed descriptions of each legend item, see pages 3-7 and 15.

B Direct evidence of breeding.

Observation records for years 1991-1995 (5th edition) for **B**.

b Indirect evidence of breeding.

Observation records for years 1991-1995 (5th edition) for **b**.

t No evidence of breeding, but observed between February 16 and December 14.

Observation records for years 1991-1995 (5th edition) for **t**.

Latilongs where the species was reported prior to 1991 and not since.

W Overwintering; regular sightings between December 15 and February 15.

Cumulative historic information for **W**.

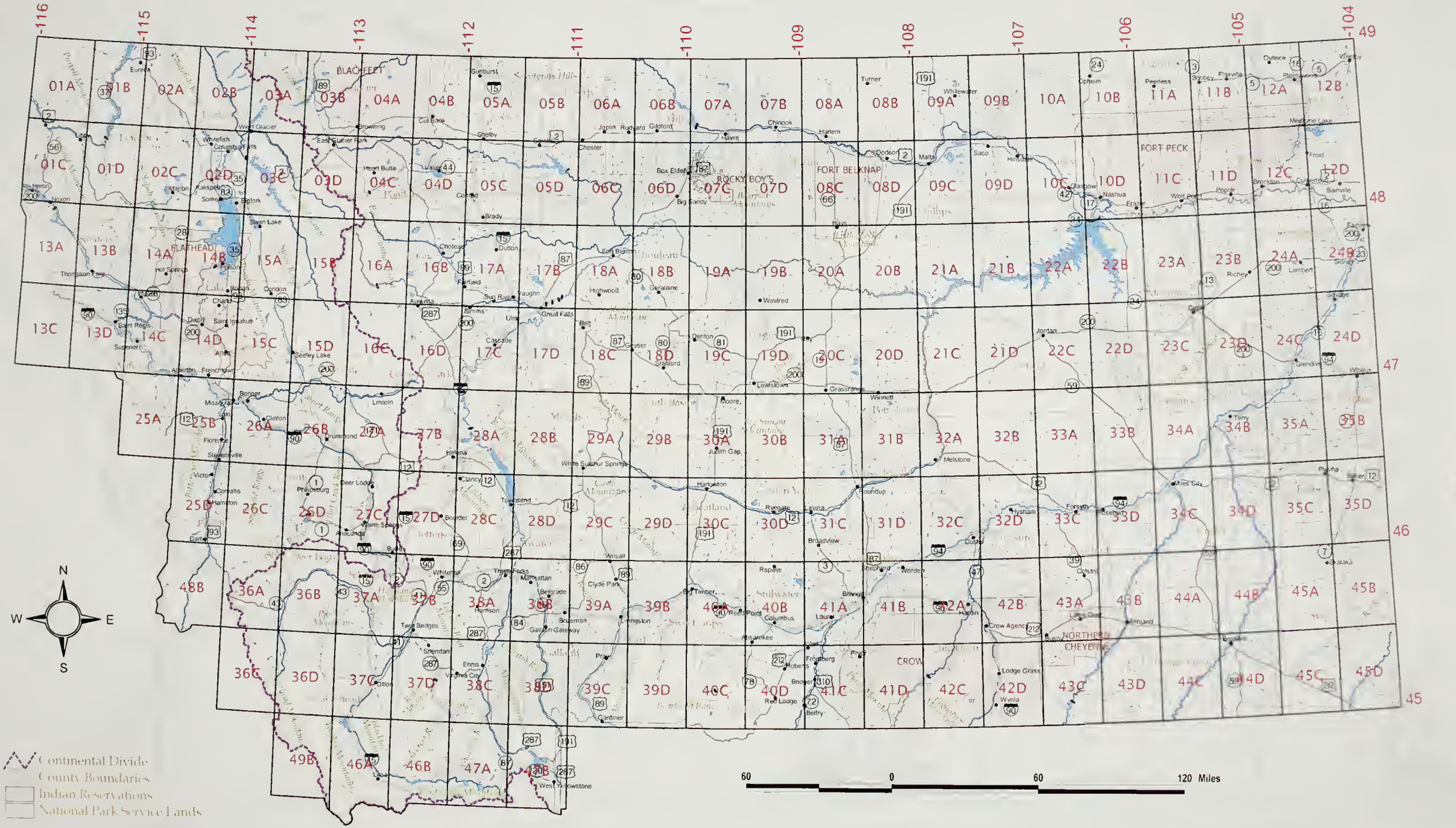
w Observed during the wintering season (December 15 to February 15), but not confirmed as overwintering.

Cumulative historic information for **w**.

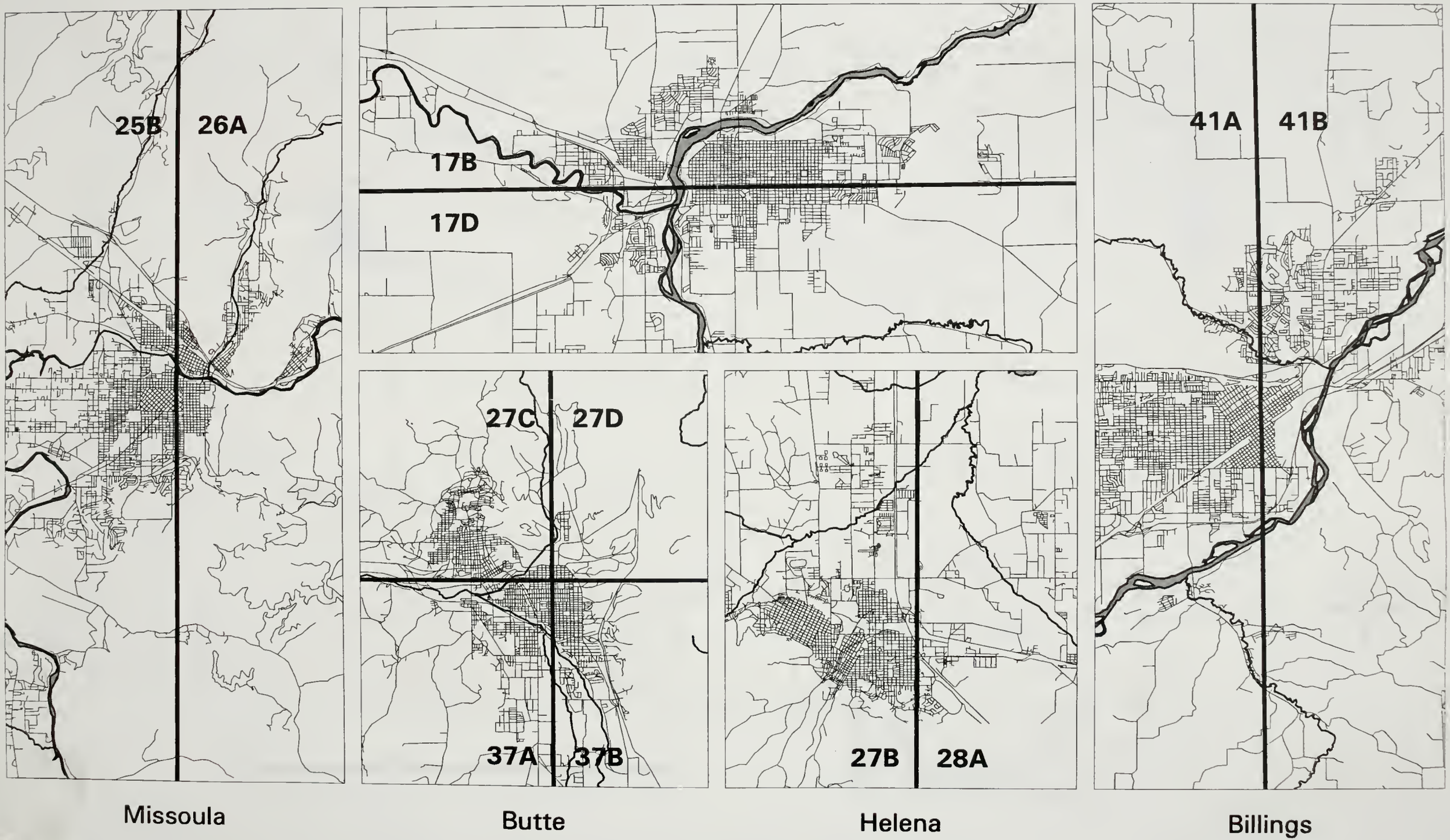
(blank space) no record

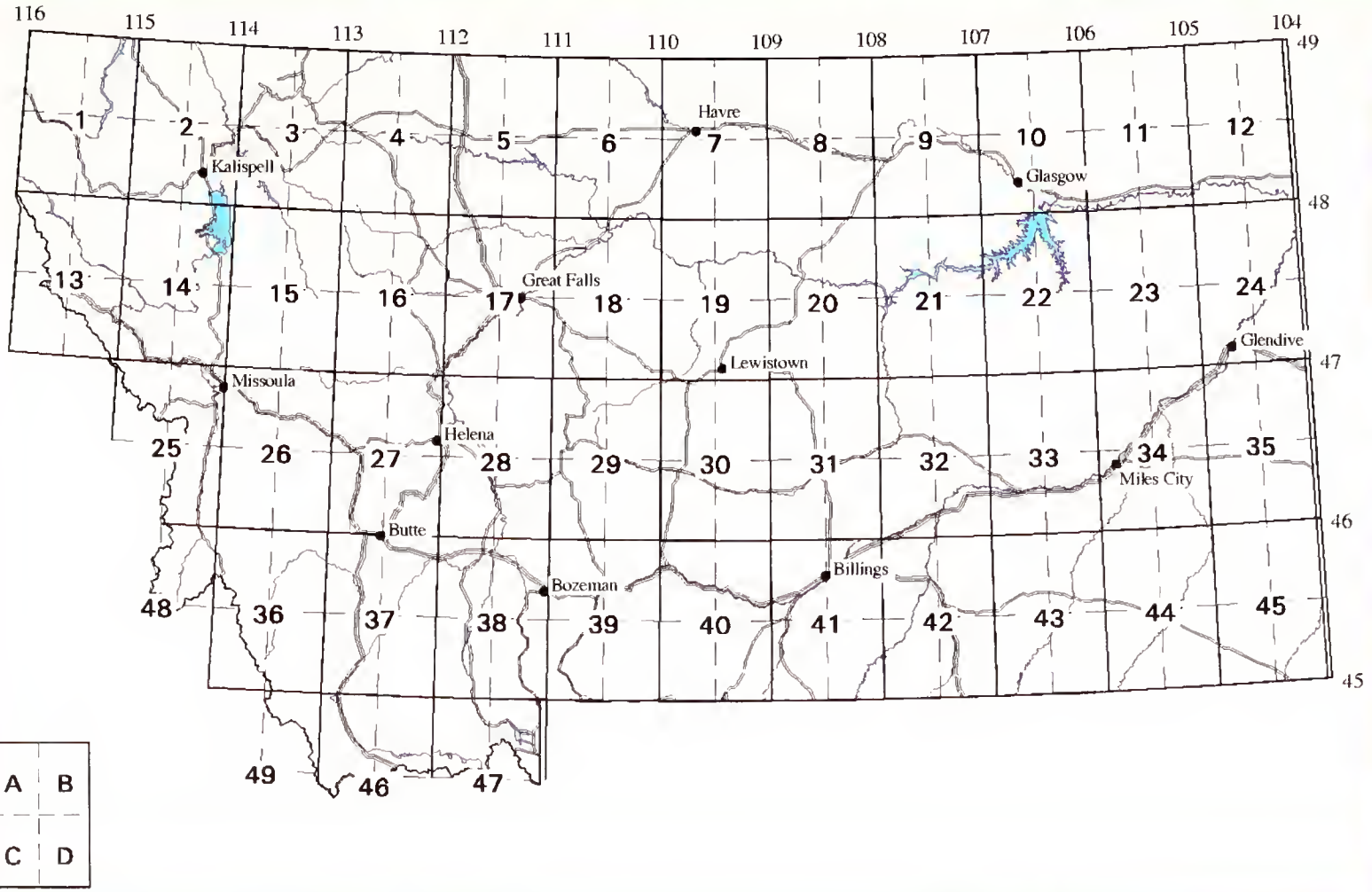
1996-2002 = total number of sightings submitted for the new information presented in this edition (observation records for years 1996-2002).

n = total number of documented records for rare birds (fewer than 20 reports for the state)



Map courtesy of Montana Department of Transportation


Great Falls
25B
26A
17B
17D
41A
41B
27C
27D
37A
37B
27B
28A
Missoula
Butte
Helena
Billings


116
115
114
113
112
111
110
109
108
107
106
105
104
49
48
47
46
45
Havre
Kalispell
Glasgow
Great Falls
Glendive
Lewistown
Missoula
Helena
Miles City
Butte
Billings
Bozeman
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
48
49
46
47
A
B
C
D